

Volunteer Orders

ORDERS BY LT.-COL. H. B. ROSE, M.C., COMMANDANT,
HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS

PARADES
Corps Artillery
1st Battery
July 11, H.Q. 8 a.m. D'Aguilar, 8 a.m.
3rd Battery
July 11, H.Q. 8 a.m. D'Aguilar, 8 a.m.
5th A.A. Battery
July 11, H.Q. 5.30 p.m. No. 1 Section. Rifle course. Dress: S.D. caps, shirt, trousers, boots and web equipment less haversack and water bottle.
July 11, No. 2 Section. Full day's training. Details etc. as for No. 1 Section's parade July 9.
Field Company Engineers
July 11, Queen's Pier, 8.30 a.m. Demolition Exercise at Brick Hill. Dress: Helmet, shirt, shorts, boots, puttees and hosiery. Pliers and jack-knives to be carried.
Corps Signals
July 12, H.Q. 2 p.m. (i) Area Lines Tests. No. 3 Coy. and No. 5 Coy. areas. (ii) Remainder. Signal training. (iii) D.R. Duty Runs. Uniform will be worn, shirt sleeves. Week-end parades as detailed.
Armoured Car Platoon
July 12, Kowloon Railway Station, 5.30 p.m. Lecture: Field Engineering.
Motor Machine Gun Platoon
July 12, H.Q. 5.30 p.m. M.G. instruction. (Height firing equipment).
No. 2 Company
July 12, Company parade as detailed in Company Circular.
No. 3 Company
July 11, H.Q. 5.30 p.m. All N.C.O.'s and those detailed.
No. 4 Company
July 12, H.Q. (i) 5.15 p.m. Recruits detailed for Kennedy Road Range. (ii) 5.30 p.m. Remainder of recruits and those men detailed for extra musketry.
No. 6 Company
July 12, H.Q. 7 a.m. Those detailed by C.S.M. Remainder at Kowloon Railway Station at 8 a.m. Dress: Helmets (chin strap up), shirts, shorts, puttees and hose tops, pouches, belts and frogs, rifle slings, haversacks, water bottle filled, knives, forks and plate.
No. 7 Company
July 12, H.Q. 8 a.m. Field training at D'Aguilar. Dress: S.D. caps, shirts, shorts, boots, puttees, equipment, water bottle filled. Rifle and bayonets will be drawn from Company stores before parade. This parade is compulsory for all ranks.
Army Service Corps Company
July 11, H.Q. 5.30 p.m. Whole Company less duty Sections for Transport and Supplies. L.M.G. and S.A.T. Rifle. C.S.M. will arrange to draw stores according to training programme.
July 14, R.A.S. C. Camber, 9.30 a.m. Transport Section. Whole day training.
R.T.O. duty. Officers detailed as follows: July 8, Capt. Miskin; July 12, Capt. Blaker.
Field Ambulance
July 11, H.Q. 8.30 a.m. B Coy. parade under Lt. Balean.
APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS
Cpl. C. Spradbery, Armcd. C. Pl. to be Pte., 30.8.40; L/Bdr. L. D. Fernandes, 4th Bty. to be Bdr., 14.8.40; L/Bdr. C. T. Choy and L/Bdr. I. M. Fernandes, 4th Bty. to be Bdr., 5.7.40; Gnr. M. J. Delgado and Gnr. E. All, 4th Bty. to be L/Bdr., 5.7.40; L/Cpl. G. F. Walker, Corps Sigs. to be C.Q.M.S., 5.7.40; L/Cpl. K. C. Chan and L/Cpl. K. W. Fan, No. 4 Coy. to be Pte., 5.7.40; Pte. S. M. Wong and Pte. K. C. Lee, No. 4 Bty. to be L/Cpl., 5.7.40; Pte. A. J. G. Taylor, No. 4 Bty. to be A.C.Q.M.S., 5.7.40; L/C. H. W. Bonner, A.S.C. Coy. to be Pte. (on transfer) 22.6.40.
TRANSFERS
L/Cpl. H. W. Bonner from No. 2 Coy. to A.S.C. Coy., 22.6.40; Gnr. S. T. Butlin from 1st Bty. Res. to 1st Bty., 5.7.40; C.Q.M.S. V. C. Labrum from Corps Sigs. to Corps H.Q., 5.7.40; Pte. A. J. G. Taylor from No. 1 Coy. to No. 4 Coy., 5.7.40.
LEAVE
Sigrn. W. G. Carroll, Corps Sigs., 30.8.40 to 28.7.40; Spr. M. G. Krivor, Pte. Coy. Engrs., 1.7.40 to 31.7.40; C.S.M. D. Davies, Pte. Amb. Res., 1.7.40 to 31.7.40; Pte. L. F. V. Ribeiro, Pte. Amb. Res., 1.7.40 to 11.8.40; Pte. Leung Yee Tak, Pte. Amb. Res., 2.7.40 to 2.8.40; Gnr. O. Mojzisek, 2nd Bty., 7.7.40 to 25.8.40; Pte. L. A. R. Duncan, A.S.C. Coy., 12.7.40 to 11.11.40; Pte. J. Hutchison, Armcd. C. Pl., 20.7.40 to 23.8.40.
STRENGTH-DECREASE
Pte. R. J. Cox, A.S.C. Coy., 4.6.40; Pte. P. Wong, No. 3 Coy., 3.6.40; Pte. Tsui How Sing, No. 7 Coy., 25.6.40.
STRENGTH-INCREASE
Pte. E. S. Moore, No. 1 Coy., 21.6.40; Gnr. W. P. Rudorf, 1st Bty., 28.6.40; Spr. G. F. Jeavons, Pte. Coy. Engrs., 28.6.40; Pte. R. Goldman, No. 1 Coy., 28.6.40; Pte. J. W. Thirlwell, Training Cadre, 21.6.40; Pte. C. G. Sciuna, Training Cadre, 2.7.40; Gns. W. B. Adams, R. Main, A. MacIndoe, T. J. B. MacIntyre, R. McKibbin, W. Melrose, E. B. M. Norrie, J. A. Watson and F. J. Willie, 5th A.A. Bty., No. 3 Sec., 27.6.40; Gns. J. C. Chalmers, G. W. C. Craig, A. McArthur, F. K. Pattinson, J. B. Thomson and E. M. Wright, 5th A.A. Bty., No. 3 Sec., 28.6.40; Spr. S. Gray, Pte. Coy. Engrs., No. 4 Sec., 1.7.40; Spr. C. M. Cropley, Pte. Coy. Engrs., 1.7.40.
E. N. Thursty, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.D. Corps.

U.S. BASEBALL RESULTS

NEW YORK, July 8 (Reuter).—Brooklyn Dodgers halted in the stride yesterday when they were nosed out 1-0 by the Boston Braves in the National Baseball League. Salvo pitched for the Bees.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	7	0
Boston	1	4	0
(Salvo pitched for the Bees.)			
Philadelphia	4	6	2
New York	8	8	0
(Mudler homered for the Phillies, and Schumacher and Demaree for the Giants.)			
Philadelphia	8	15	5
(Read and Keller homered.)			
Brooklyn	3	11	1
Philadelphia	4	7	0
(Marty homered twice.)			
New York	2	8	0
(Young homered.)			
Brooklyn	1	8	2
Boston	2	7	0
Pittsburgh	7	9	1
St. Louis	6	11	0
(Slaughter homered.)			
Pittsburgh	4	5	1
(Dimaggio homered.)			
St. Louis	1	8	2
(Moore homered.)			
Cincinnati	4	9	0
(Goodman homered.)			
Chicago	3	10	1
(Knickerbocker homered for the Yankees, and Lillard and Hayes for the Athletics.)			
New York	6	6	1
Philadelphia	3	12	3
(Knickerbocker homered for the Yankees, and Lillard and Hayes for the Athletics.)			
Boston	7	9	0
Washington	1	7	2
New York	5	8	1
(Dickey and Dalgren homered.)			
Philadelphia	10	12	0
(Johnson homered.)			
Boston	4	11	5
Washington	7	8	0
Chicago	3	8	0
Cleveland	1	6	1
St. Louis	2	5	2
(Judnich and Cullenbine homered.)			
Detroit	5	9	0

(Dickey and Dalgren homered.)

(Johnson homered.)

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(Johnson homered.)

(Dickey and Dalgren homered.)

(Johnson homered.)

(Dickey and Dalgren homered.)

(Johnson homered.)

(Dickey and Dalgren homered.)

(Johnson homered.)

(Dickey and Dalgren homered.)

(Johnson homered.)

RAIN SPOILS SPORT

After a week-end of good weather, rain yesterday evening again interfered with the sports programme arranged for the day, washing out the several "A" Division League Tennis and Open Pairs Lawn Bowls matches that were to have been played.

SPORTING FIXTURES

TODAY
BOWLS. — Colony Open Pairs Championship, At K.O.C., C.M. Silva and F. X. Soares v. W. V. Field and V. Chittenden; W. Hong Sling and L. C. R. Souza v. P. A. Peckham and W. McNeill; At Recreation, C. Dowman and F. C. Channing v. B. D. Evans and R. Hall; T. Coleman and M. Ferguson v. W. C. Simpson and P. Youngusband; W. Harrower and H. L. Lockhart v. E. W. Simmons and F. Goodwin; At K.F.C., A.K. Sufra and M. R. Abbas v. R. Williamson and C. S. M. Thom; J. G. Meyer and G. W. Deason v. R. Morrison and J. McKelvie; At C.O.C., A. Morton and H. J. Bicknell v. D. Munro and R. Main; W. J. Burling and M. N. Wong.
SWIMMING. — European Y.M.C.A.

PO LEUNG KUK COMMITTEES RECEIVED

REPORT BY MR. CHAN KAM-PO

Members of the Po Leung Kuk Committees for 1938, 1939 and 1940, were received by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. N. L. Smith, C.M.G., at Government House at noon yesterday.

Mr. Chan Kam-po, former Chairman of the Po Leung Kuk Committee, presented a report to His Excellency.

Mr. Chan Kam-po said, in part:—

All cases sent to us were handled with due justice by the Committee. Most of the cases were in connection with children who were kidnapped or who had lost their way, women and girls who had been intercepted while going aboard, registered or unregistered, multi-racial and adopted daughters, refugee women and children, and victims of trafficking.

Various charitable institutions rendered valuable services towards helping the unfortunate women and children of our Kuk.

During the year under review, Sir Robert Ho Tung consented to serve on the permanent Board of Directors of our Kuk. Sir Robert is of grand old age and exalted virtue. We are pleased that the young and weak receive his protection.

The number of inmates of our Kuk during the year increased sharply breaking all previous records, the average being about 200 per day. Also, the sanitary requirements cost us a good deal of money.

During the period following the day of my last report inmates of the Kuk continued to increase in number, the maximum reached being over 250 per day. Food expenses alone exerted a heavy drain on our funds.

EXPENSES INCURRED
During our tenure of office medical supplies for the dispensary, travelling expenses incurred by the inmates to and from hospital or in connexion with the hearing of their cases, water charges and other miscellaneous expenses cost more than double the amount for former years.

At a meeting at which Chinese representatives on the Councils and Members of the Permanent Board of Directors were invited to be present, a Sub-Committee, comprising the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, Messrs. Li Yau-tsun, Au Lim-chuen and Tam Wun-tong and the then members of the Kuk's Committee, was appointed to investigate the matter.

Report of the Sub-Committee was duly submitted to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, through the Hon. S.C.A. His Excellency was kind enough to approve a special grant of \$10,000 to us in addition to the yearly subsidy and thus enable us to make both ends meet and relieve our financial difficulties.

During our tenure of office 839 women and children were admitted into the Kuk and 607 were sent away. When we handed over the management to our successors 232 women and children remained in the Kuk.

MR. NGAN'S SPEECH
Mr. Ngan Shing Kwan, retiring chairman, said:—Your excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: Our term of office has expired and it is necessary to submit to your informa-

tion a report about the affairs of the Kuk.

During our tenure of office there was an influx of war refugees into the Colony and an ordinance relating to the registration of multi-racial and adopted daughters was enforced. As a result the number of persons admitted into our Kuk greatly increased and reached 1,157 as compared with 339 during the previous year. On an average there were 250 inmates per day as against 200 in 1938, and the highest daily number was 279 exceeding the previous year's figure by 29.

PUBLIC SUPPORT
All sections of the community were enthusiastic to lend us help and so the amount of contributions received was greater than that in former years. We are indebted to the following donors:—

The Hongkong and South China Branch of the British Fund for Relief of Distress in China \$1,000, Hongkong Jockey Club \$1,000, Chinese General Charity Fund \$1,000, Messrs. Yu King-yuet and Yu King-hoi (from marriage presents) \$200, Sir Robert Ho Tung \$100, Mr. Wong Sik-ki \$100, South China Athletic Association (gate receipts of the Kowloon Cup football match) \$100, Anonymous, 100, Nam Hai Merchants Guild \$100.

This together with the contributions from numerous others came to \$8,928.50 as against \$4,989.50 total contributions collected during the preceding year.

GIFTS IN KIND
We have to thank the following for the gifts they made to our Kuk:—

Mrs. R. A. C. North, one lot of toys; Mr. Joseph, one refrigerator valued \$1,300; Mrs. M. K. Lo, two machines for weaving woollen socks, valued \$500; Hongkong Chinese War Relief Association, 100 bundles of old clothing and 412 pieces of new and old cotton padded coats, woolsen jackets and towels; Hongkong Chinese Women's Club, 6 bundles of old clothing; Messrs. Fung Kongs Rubber Manufacturing, 300 pairs of rubber shoes; Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co. 9 European styled woollen outer garments; Mr. Kwok Pui-cheung, one bundle of old clothing; and Mrs. Chau Kwok-wing, Mrs. Y. Y. Lo, Miss Lo, Miss Ho and others, through Mrs. Leung, a large number of toys, old garments and warm clothing.

THOSE PRESENT
Present at the reception were the Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North, Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. W. J. Carr, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Hon. Sir Robert Kowloon, Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, the Hon. Dr. Li Shun-tan, the Hon. Mr. W. N. Thomas, Tan

Additional Registration Of Persons

Registration for British women and children and for British men of over 55 years will commence on Tuesday, July 9, at 9.30 at the Registration Office, Supreme Court, entrance from Jackson Road, Hongkong.

Registration is compulsory for the following persons:

(a) All female British subjects except those of Chinese race.
(b) All male British subjects of over the age of 55 years, except those of Chinese race.
(c) All children of either sex of under the age of 18 years except those of Chinese race.

It must be clearly understood that this registration is compulsory in addition to, and without regard for, any previous registration—such as registration with the Postmaster General under the evacuation scheme, or registration for evacuation with the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

Registration is also compulsory for those who have been granted exemption from evacuation, whether temporary or permanent, on any grounds, and also for those who have made private arrangements to leave the Colony in the future.

British subjects who, after registration, wish to leave the Colony under their own arrangements, may do so, but must notify the Registration Office of their departure within 48 hours of their leaving the Colony.

It is important persons who register under this order should bring their passports or other travel documents with them to the Registration Office so that full particulars of these documents may be recorded.

son, Mrs. M. Peterson, Mrs. R. I. Peterson (Helm) and infant, Mr. V. P. Petroff, Mrs. P. Popenenkova, Mrs. H. E. Potter, Mr. N. R. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Razon.

Mrs. V. K. Reppigle, Mr. V. Ryloff, Mr. Selya Saito, Mrs. C. Scarpa and three children, Mr. and Mrs. I. Semanoff, Mrs. H. B. Squiera and three children, Mr. W. J. Shanahan, Mr. Katsuzo Shibata, Mrs. N. Shook, Mrs. A. C. Silva and seven children.

Mrs. H. V. Skvortov and three children, Mrs. A. V. Spovv and child, Mrs. Laura Steffensen, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. L. Vander, Mr. N. M. Sabunani, Mr. N. A. Zavadsky, Tonoff, Mrs. G. Zavadsky-Tonoff and child, Mr. Anatole N. Tonoff, Mr. S. Stepienlevski.

Mr. Shigeo Takai, Mrs. S. M. Talan, Mr. R. Teller, Mrs. J. J. Thomson, Mrs. T. Thimothoff, Mr. K. Topshoj, Miss N. Topshoj, Mr. Ken Torii, Miss Chiyoko Toyoshima, Mrs. A. Tuchina-Kazakovzova, Mrs. Jolan Vago, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vincent.

Mr. J. Viamnick, Mr. P. T. S. Walsh, Mrs. Teru Watanabe and two children, Mr. H. M. Wegforth, Mr. K. Weinstein, Mr. Leo Weinstein, Mr. J. V. Wilkerson, Mrs. A. Wingerter and two children, Mr. F. V. Williams, Mrs. D. P. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White and child, Mr. E. C. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wynell-Mayow, Mrs. J. M. S. Xavier, Mrs. A. Yakshamina and child, Miss Elise Yakushido.

Addressing Singapore Rotarians at the Rotary lunch, "Mr. John Galvin, speaking on "Jade—the Chinese Torch," said that Britain's air ace, "Cobber" Kain, who was recently killed in action, always carried a Maori jade charm with him, just as numerous Chinese carry them as a means of protection against harm and evil.

Reviewing the origin of this precious stone, Mr. Galvin stated that in the year 246 B.C., a Chinese Emperor—in like manner as Hitler, thinking that things must begin from his time—ordered the destruction of all old Chinese books and in turn ordered characters to be engraved on blocks of jade.

MOST SIGNIFICANT
This, declared Mr. Galvin, was the most significant invention in history—the invention of the printing press.

In addition to being used for printing, jade also became a symbol of power, and a designation of rank.

Later, it played an important part in the lives of Chinese, being used on a person as a means of protecting him from evil and harm.

The Chinese are not the only race to believe in the jade charm, said Mr. Galvin, for the Maoris also had a similar belief. This similarity in their beliefs can be explained as the Maoris had their origin in South China, and it was most probable that they carried away this belief with them when they went over to New Zealand.

DEPARTURES

An N.Y.K. liner sailed for Shanghai, Japanese ports and Los Angeles with the following on board from Hongkong:—

Mrs. S. Alaraka, Mrs. R. A. Armitcheva, Miss Akiko Asaka, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Berry, Miss R. M. Bloomfield, Mrs. N. Bostwick, Mr. N. P. Brewer, Mrs. R. A. Buckborough, Miss D. Bullethead, Miss W. Bullethead.

Mrs. E. K. Byhaloff and infant, Mrs. E. Calder and child, Mr. E. S. Carneiro, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. D'Almada Castro, Miss M. D'Almada Castro and three children, Mrs. A. D'A. Castro Reed, Mr. E. D'A. Castro, Mrs. A. Coates, Miss M. Coates, Mrs. de Courcelles Chaffoy, Miss de Courcelles Chaffoy, Mr. W. D. Chattulani, Miss L. F. Christensen, Sister M. S. Curley, Father G. M. Daly, Mrs. M. Demeure and child, Mrs. C. Dietrich and child, Mr. E. A. Ebrahimi, Mr. A. D. Ebrahimi.

Mr. Harvo Egawa, Mr. R. F. G. Ellis, Mrs. C. Encarnacao, Mr. W. C. Farnham, Mrs. D. A. Fittinghoff and two children, Mrs. F. Focken and two children, Mr. Yonekichi Fujita, Mr. Cyrian Frank, Mr. Rudolf Friml, Mrs. A. Frishman, Miss A. Frishman, Mrs. V. Gavriloff, Miss J. Goddard, Mr. A. Goeke, Mrs. F. Goldman, Miss O. Gramkau, Sister F. Griffin, Mrs. L. Gurevitch and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Garcia, Miss M. A. Garcia, Mrs. J. Gaan, Miss L. Gaan.

Mrs. F. Haimovitch, Miss J. M. Hammond, Mrs. O. D. Hansen, Mrs. I. Hansen, Mr. Masayuki Hashizume, Mr. S. Shiyoji Hattori, Mrs. K. Hicks and two children, Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. Tosio Hosada, Mr. H. D. Howard, Mrs. P. Hughes.

Mr. M. L. Hung and child, Mr. Kiyoshi Isoguti, Mr. Kizaziro Itaki, Mrs. E. R. Jensen, Mrs. S. Jensen, Mrs. K. Jansons, Mrs. Satiko Kodama and three children, Miss E. V. Kolatchoff, Miss Namiko Konomi, Miss H. Koreneva.

Mrs. E. Kreutter and child, Mrs. M. G. Krivorochko, Mrs. L. B. Krivorochko, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lachlan, Mr. B. C. Lamond, Miss A. C. Lachlan, Miss M. K. Lachlan, Mrs. A. P. Landau, Mr. and Mrs. Karsten Larsen, Mrs. M. Lebeuff, Mrs. R. Z. Levi.

Mrs. K. Levkovitch, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Lillelund and three children, Miss Kay Wong Ling, Miss L. Luongo, Mrs. F. Luongo and son, Miss K. Luongo, Mrs. C. M. Mannars, Mrs. D. McRae, Mr. and Mrs. R. Minot, Miss C. Minot, Mrs. M. M. Maklezo.

Mrs. Sime Miyazaki, Mrs. S. Moosa, Mr. Masumi Morita, Miss L. M. Mogira, Mrs. P. L. Morphey and two children, Mrs. V. Naef and two children, Mrs. N. Nechaeff and two children, Mrs. K. B. Neckelman, Mrs. Haruko Okamoto, Mr. Ryotti Okuno.

Mrs. A. Oleinikova, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Oliveira, Mrs. M. A. Pedersen.

"JADE—THE CHINESE TORCH"

Addressing Singapore Rotarians at the Rotary lunch, "Mr. John Galvin, speaking on "Jade—the Chinese Torch," said that Britain's air ace, "Cobber" Kain, who was recently killed in action, always carried a Maori jade charm with him, just as numerous Chinese carry them as a means of protection against harm and evil.

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CROSSWORD NO. 653

ACROSS

- Settled
- Gap
- Animals
- Malady
- Tumbled
- Heap
- Raid
- Punctuated
- Oust
- Estuary
- Incline
- Lift
- Senior member
- Queen
- Vegetables
- Trace
- Robust
- Beehive
- Go back

DOWN

- Over
- Vale

SOLUTION TOMORROW

Solution No. 652

- ACROSS: 1. World; 4. Numbers; 8. Implant; 9. Grief; 10. Ladle; 11. Interns; 13. Rice; 15. Delays; 17. Salmon; 20. Inst; 22. Concise; 24. Train; 26. Irene; 27. Rampage; 28. Indited; 29. Testy.
- DOWN: 1. Whirled; 2. Rapid; 3. Drapery; 4. Nitric; 5. Might; 6. Epigram; 7. Sifts; 12. Ness; 14. Isis; 15. Linseed; 18. Attempt; 19. Nunery; 21. Neared; 22. Child; 23. Inert; 25. Arabs.

SEVEN RULES FOR LETTER WRITERS

Seven rules drawn up by the Censorship Department, Singapore, in order to facilitate the despatch of letters from Malaya, are published below.

It has been noticed in the Censorship Department, Singapore, that some people in Malaya are beginning to forget the advice given in the early months of the war with regard to correspondence in war-time.

Firms and individuals can assist the censorship and facilitate prompt despatch of their correspondence if they will remember the following points:—

Letters should be posted as soon as they are ready and not held up for despatch just before the advertised time of mail closing. Business firms in particular are urged to post early, as while every effort is made to clear all correspondence through the censorship for any particular mail, it is naturally impossible to guarantee that all late postings catch the mail for which they are intended.

WEYGAND PLAN WAS ADMIRABLE ON PAPER BUT IT CAME TOO LATE

Senior Staff Officer Answers Criticism

LONDON, July 8 (REUTERS).—CRITICISM THAT THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE WEYGAND PLAN towards the end of May brought a detailed answer from a senior Staff Officer of the B.E.F. in London yesterday.

The Staff Officer's statement reveals that there was a meeting at Ypres on May 22 attended by King Leopold, General Lord Gort, V.C., and General Billotte, commanding the First French Army who was given power of co-ordination of the three Armies.

Gen. Billotte explained Gen. Weygand's plan of the French attack from the south in the Roye region, to join the attack from the north by the B.E.F. and the First French Army in the neighbourhood of Douai and Valenciennes.

Gen. Billotte was killed in a motor accident the same night which did not facilitate the work of co-ordination.

Discussing the feasibility of success of the Weygand plan from the British viewpoint, the Staff Officer explained that on May 18 the British right rear was in a dangerous position and the B.E.F. was compelled to extemporise stops with improvised forces at Lens, Bethune, Douai and Arras. They had rifles, some machine-guns and a few anti-tank weapons on the artillery, nevertheless, they were thrown into the battle and fought very gallantly.

LOST EQUIPMENT
At this time the French Army on the British right were in a considerable state of disorganisation and several days were taken trying to regain some of the cohesion. They had suffered very heavy attacks and lost much equipment.

South of the French there was a gap of 30 miles to the Somme and the situation there was very obscure. Stops were put in various places like Albert and Bapaume.

On May 25 it was decided that only two British divisions in reserve would attack from Arras across the Scarpe. Notwithstanding the "French" division on the left was not ready for attack, Lord Gort decided the attack must proceed.

It reached its first objective, south of Arras, and inflicted heavy casualties on the Germans and took many prisoners.

NICK OF TIME
German motorised infantry had already entered the gap however, and in the next two days, they had worked almost round the British troops. In the nick of time, the British withdrew to Douai. Thus on the way that the Weygand plan was elaborated, the only reserve British troops were one cavalry regiment. At that time too, the ammunition situation was "not too rosy."

Ammunition available in France were 160 rounds for gun and the British were short of small arms munitions. Attempts to land munitions by parachute were not very successful. The country's food supplies were short and the forces were put on half rations.

By May 24, it was obvious that the Belgians were giving way and two British divisions had to go to the Belgian front immediately to prevent the arm of the pincer going towards Dunkirk, and cutting off the British forces.

THE ONLY THING
"When we saw General Blanchard at Dofzwong in the morning, he and the Staff were making plans for withdrawal as fast as possible—it was the only thing he could."

Weygand's plan was admirable on paper, but it came too late, firstly, because there were too many Germans in the area.

Secondly, because, before it could be brought out, the British left flank had gone and there were not sufficient resources to deal with both flanks simultaneously.

About that date, the B. E. F. were extended on a line of 75 miles. Part of the Weygand plan that the French should attack northwards, never materialised at all. Even if Lord Gort had proceeded with his part of the plan on May 26 and had achieved a major success by reaching Cambrai, there would have been a gap from Ypres to the north without British troops at all.

FRENCH NEVER CAME
The British could not have joined hands with the French at Cambrai because the French never came, and the British would have lost their fifth and 50th divisions for a certainty.

DOG-FIGHT OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

LONDON, July 8 (Reuters).—A dog-fight over the English Channel between English fighters and five Messerschmidts was reported yesterday.

One German machine went crashing into the sea with smoke pouring from its engine.

Another German plane ran out of the fight and, when last seen, was rapidly losing height. The rest then turned tail and fled.

An enemy plane dropped bombs on a south-east town yesterday, causing some casualties.

Others visited south-west England, but were chased off by our fighters.

Four bombs were dropped in a field near the Scottish coast.

A.A. DEFENCES ACTIVE

LONDON, July 8 (Reuters).—An Air Ministry communique states: "There were further enemy planes near the Channel Coast yesterday afternoon, but the anti-aircraft defences were active and no important attacks developed."

"Some houses were destroyed and there were some casualties, including a number of persons killed, when bombs fell on the coastal districts in the West country."

An enemy aircraft was shot down off the coast yesterday afternoon by anti-aircraft fire.

"Despite the adverse weather, R. A. F. bombers have continued activities in the past 24 hours."

"Yesterday attacks were made on the landing ground of the Knocke aerodromes at Evreux and Ypenburg, on barges at Zwoile and in canals at Katwijk."

"One of our aircraft is missing."

BASES ATTACKED

"During the night, sniping yards at Bremen and Kiel, and the armament depot at Emden were attacked. Incendiary and high explosive bombs were dropped at Brunstetel. Seaplane bases in Nordeney and Hornum were also attacked."

"From these night operations, two of our aircraft have failed to return. In numerous operations by the Coastal Command two of our aircraft engaged on escort duties were shot down by enemy fighters. Five members of the crews were rescued by British warships."

"R. A. F. fighters shot down three enemy fighters off the south-east coast yesterday afternoon. One of our aircraft was lost."

"Two Dornier bombers were shot down in the Channel yesterday by Hurricane fighters. The third Dornier was last seen in difficulties and may not reach its base."

NAZI CLAIMS

A German High Command communique claims that an 8,000-ton merchant vessel was sunk in Falmouth harbour by bombs while a 8,000-ton vessel was sunk by a torpedo boat off the Isle of Wight.

In the North Sea, it claimed, two British destroyers were so severely damaged as must be reckoned total losses and a 10,000-ton cruiser was severely damaged.

British attacks on north Germany are said to have caused "no important damage."

ENEMY WATER PIPE-LINE CUT

CAIRO, July 8 (Reuters).—A British war communique states that in the western desert our patrols again penetrated the enemy front, cutting the water pipe-line from Bardia to Capuzzo. Further particulars of enemy casualties at Kassala on July 4 are eight light tanks, two aircraft and 300 men.

The considerable amount of Italian war material captured by the British during recent engagements was seen by Reuters' special correspondent during a tour somewhere in the Egyptian desert.

It included over 80 brand new anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns captured in Crateds, 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition as well as binoculars and field telephonic equipment.

A considerable number of tanks also fell into British hands in Libyan territory some 200 miles west of Mersa Matruh.

ITALIAN CLAIMS

LONDON, July 8 (Reuters).—An Italian communique claims that large fires were started in Malta yesterday.

It also states that three British planes were brought down when they attacked Tobruk fort.

It admits that two empty merchant vessels in harbour were hit.

It is stated that British naval units caused slight damage to military equipment in an attack on Fort Bardia.

GRIM WORK OF FIFTH COLUMN IN FRANCE

BILBAO, JULY 8 (REUTERS).—DETAILS OF THE GRIM WORK OF THE FIFTH COLUMN IN FRANCE, was given yesterday by Americans who have just reached Bilbao from France.

During the bombing of Bordeaux and Le Havre, they said, traitors sent up flares all around the places to be bombed.

Radio contact was one of the greatest weapons used by fifth column. So well organised is this particular aspect of the war from within, that the Germans were able to announce by loudspeakers across no man's land, the names, and numbers of the regiments coming up to relieve the French three days before the French themselves knew this information.

No less than 20 illicit radio transmitters were discovered in France, following an intensive search after these announcements were made across the Northern battlefield.

When the French were abandoning towns and war factories in

the face of the German advance, spies posing as officials telephoned Mayors of the unaffected towns orders for immediate evacuation of the towns, because the Germans were advancing.

In one case this led the abandonment of a French war factory containing 100 completed cars, several days before the Nazis arrived. The French Government was so disorganised, that it added confusion by commanding that all official orders must be double-checked.

Spies were reinforced by many ingenious ways, but the greatest number got through in the guise of refugees.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND



Calm and confident, this Highland Regiment marching to take up its position "Somewhere in England."

Third War Anniversary Observed In Free China

CHUNGKING, July 8 (Central).—Chinese people throughout Free China commemorated the third war anniversary yesterday. Mass commemorative were held in all key cities, including Chungking, Chengtu, Kunming, Kweichow, Shikwan, Lo-yang, Sian and Lanchow where the people went vegetarian for one day as a token of mourning for the war dead.

Chungking was bedecked with national flags and lanterns. Early in the morning, a commemorative meeting was held with more than 2,000 people attending. Among prominent speakers were Mr. Ku Cheng-kang, director of the Social Affairs Board of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, and Dr. K.C. Wu, Mayor.

The meeting decided to despatch telegrams of respect to Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, frontline Chinese troops and the Chinese Air Force, and also to friendly Powers thanking them for their assistance.

Following the meeting, all the participants went to the site chosen for building the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier for a brief memorial service with General Liu Shih, Chungking Garrison Commander, officiating.

MEANING OF WAR
Representatives of various organs, students, boy scouts and girl guides went about to propagate the meaning of the war and national reconstruction, visited families of soldiers to distribute comfort articles and collected donations to the war relief fund.

In Kunming, an "Offer Gold" Campaign was launched yesterday for three days. Sizeable donations were collected for the first day. General Lang Yun, Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, personally officiated at a memorial service for the war dead.

All Kunming abstained from amusements for one day.

In Kweichow an anti-Wang Ching-wei Campaign was launched. Over 10,000 people signed their names on a telegram denouncing Wang Ching-wei as China's arch traitor. A Catholic father also signed his name.

He said to those present: "I am not a Chinese. But as one opposed to aggression, I am bitterly against Wang Ching-wei who helps the aggressor to slaughter his own fellow-countrymen."

A ceremony for laying the foundation of the cemetery for the Kwangsi war dead was held early in the morning at Yaoshan with Mr. Chen En-yuan, Mayor of Kweichow, officiating.

TORCH PARADES
The commemoration in several cities, including Loyang, and Kweichow, ended with torch parades in the evening with thousands of people participating. The Central Military Academy at an undisclosed place yesterday contributed \$3,000 to the war chest.

Under the instructions of the Chinese Mohammedan National Salvation Association, Moslems throughout Free China yesterday conducted a religious service to pray for China's victory.

A Kunming report reveals that the Catholics there held a mass in memory of the Chinese soldiers killed in action.

Mohammedan Property Damaged

CHUNGKING, July 8 (Central).—The Chinese Mohammedan National Salvation Association has reported to the National Government that the premises of its Chungking Branch, two mosques and many residences of Mohammedans were demolished and a number of Mohammedan followers killed during the Japanese air raid over Chungking on June 28.

The Association has also sent a circular telegram to all Mohammedan organisations reporting the loss in property and lives and urging them to intensify their war effort.

PUPPET TROOPS REVOLT IN EAST HONAN

LOYANG, July 8 (Central).—It is learned that the recent Chinese successes in east Honan have been made possible partly through the assistance of puppet troops which have turned against the Japanese.

Puppet units under the command of Chang Jeh-chieh, Li Chung-yi, Tsao Ta-chung and Sung Keh-ph have all revolted against the Japanese.

One of the units stationed at Yucheng captured 12 Japanese, four field pieces, six machine-guns, 300 rifles and 200 cases of ammunition in an engagement with the Japanese on June 30.

CHINA PROTESTS

CHUNGKING, July 7 (Central).—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made strong representations to the diplomatic representatives of the Powers concerned against the reported handing over by the Shanghai Municipal Council to the bogus City Government the land documents placed in its custody by the Land Bureau of the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai under Mayor O. K. Yui prior to the Chinese withdrawal from Shanghai in 1937.

The representations made it clear that the Chinese Government reserves all rights regarding this issue.

R.A.F. TRIBUTE TO BALBO

LONDON, July 8 (Reuters).—When news of Marshal Balbo's death was confirmed, a personal letter of regret from Air Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore was dropped on an Italian aerodrome by an R. A. F. aeroplane.

The letter, paid tribute to the leadership and intrepidity of Marshal Balbo whom Sir Arthur Longmore knew personally.



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MAN TELLS OF STRANGE DESIRE TO ATTACK

Contemplated Suicide Then Victim Crossed His Path

Committal proceedings on a charge of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm were commenced before Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen at Kowloon Court yesterday against Yuen Kit-hang, 33. It is alleged that defendant, on the night of April 16, attacked a man named Wong Siu-wah, partner in a water pump business, with an axe, striking him twice on the head.

When questioned after his arrest at the police station, defendant made a long statement, Det.-Sgt. MacPherson, prosecuting, said yesterday, wherein he claimed that on the night of April 16 he was feeling very strange and a desire had come upon him to strike someone.

He picked up an axe, having decided to go to some quiet spot and commit suicide, but on his way came across Wong Siu-wah just after a mahjong game and attacked him.

Opening the case, the prosecuting officer said that defendant and complainant were known to one another. The latter was in partnership with defendant's brother, Yuen Kit-tung, in a water-pump business.

Defendant's brother and complainant shared rooms at No. 38, Cheung Sha Wan Road, and defendant, since 1938, had from time to time associated with them.

TELEPHONE CALLS
In 1938, defendant asked that he be accepted as a partner in the business of complainant and his brother, but Wong Siu-wah had not agreed and he was, consequently, turned down.

Defendant, however, persisted in his endeavours to gain recognition in the business, and thus spent considerable time in the firm's office. There he accepted and answered telephone calls.

Complaints about the manner in which he answered telephone calls began to come in to the firm, and as a result Wong Siu-wah protested against his partner and defend-

dant was told off by his brother. Defendant, who was endeavouring still to be accepted by the firm as an employee, continued to stay about the shop until some time in 1939 when another incident had led to his brother suggesting to him to leave for the country.

ASKED TO LEAVE
The incident related to a customer who claimed he was pushed out of the shop by defendant who refused to serve him. When spoken to defendant agreed to leave for the country, but it is alleged, made a remark to the effect that this would not have been necessary if it was not for Wong Siu-wah.

In March, this year, defendant returned to Hongkong. On April 15, about midnight, as Wong Siu-wah was returning home from a mahjong game, he was attacked and suffered two blows on his head. This happened as complainant was mounting the stairs to his quarters, and his shouts for help attracted the attention of several of his family from the house who rushed out and arrested defendant.

Several witnesses were heard yesterday, after which further hearing was adjourned to this afternoon.

H.K. Tension Reflected In Shanghai

GOODS FOR FREE CHINA HELD UP

Violent financial changes in Shanghai are predicted by a Chinese report, when banks reopen today following a two-day half yearly settlement holiday, says the North China Daily News of July 2.

Uneasiness is said to be already prevailing in the Chinese circles in view of the situation in Hongkong resulting from Japanese military operations and the exodus from the Colony, especially those connected with Chinese organizations there.

H.K. SITUATION

Chinese reports agree that the situation in Hongkong is extremely tense, it being asserted that transportation of goods destined for the interior of "free China" has been completely stopped. Many foreign and Chinese goods destined for Indo-China and other places through the Colony are awaiting disposal, causing concern among Customs officials, Customs brokers and owners of the goods. It is reported that between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 worth of goods is stranded in Hongkong.

RISE IN PRICES

Except for rice and coal, which can still be obtained from Indo-China at increased prices, the supply of other commodities has been so limited that their prices have been doubled.

The situation is said to be aggravated by those who have been hoarding such goods against a possible shortage. Transportation of vegetables and pork from areas affected by military operations to the Colony has been rendered most difficult. All out-going ships have been fully booked.

AIRPORT NEWS

CLIPPERS HELD UP AGAIN

Pan American Airways China Clipper, which was due to arrive in Hongkong today, has been delayed again and will now arrive at Kai Tak tomorrow afternoon.

The California Clipper, which was scheduled to arrive tomorrow, will now arrive in Hongkong on Thursday afternoon.

The China Clipper will take off on the return trip to Manila on Thursday morning and the California Clipper on Friday morning.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS

AT CENTRAL

KIDNAPPING ALLEGED

Remand of 48 hours was granted when Cheung Fuk, alias Cheung Ying-hing, alias Cheung Fel-fel, 22, unemployed actor, and Cheung Pui, alias Cheung Kwong, 23, unemployed dockyard coolie, appeared before Mr. H. G. Sheldon yesterday on a charge of kidnapping.

The defendants are alleged to have kidnapped a 12-year-old girl, Chan King-ho, of No. 22 Wanchai Road, second floor, on April 17. Det.-Insp. W. N. Darkin prosecuted.

EVACUEE ROBBED

Four months' hard labour was imposed on Wong Sai, 20, unemployed, when he pleaded guilty before Mr. Sheldon to snatching a handbag from an evacuee, Mrs. Benito Moras, on Saturday morning. In the handbag was 500 pesos, part of her savings.

Det.-Sgt. J. R. Sykes, prosecuting, stated that the complainant was walking along Queen's Road Central when defendant came from behind and snatched the handbag.

The incident occurred near the Central Market and was witnessed by Indian Police Reservist R283, Nur Khan, who, after a long chase, arrested defendant.

ROBBERY CHARGE

Three men, Chan Ho, Man Pak and Yuen Fu, appeared before Mr. H. G. Sheldon at the Central Magistracy yesterday charged with robbing, with others not in custody, Tsang King of \$230 in Chinese currency, \$700 in Canton notes, three gold bangles, two silver bangles, four gold finger rings and three pairs of gold earrings. The robbery took place on April 22.

Following an outline of the case by Insp. R. Cunningham, the first witness called was Chan Kam-lau, wife of Wong Sik-hung, residing at 205B, Des Voeux Road West, third floor.

She said that on the day in question she was in the kitchen with her amah having some congee. About 2 p.m. there was a knock on the door. She looked through the peep hole and saw a man outside holding an earthenware pot.

He said that he was looking for a man named Wong for whom he had some oysters from Kai Ho. The door was opened and the man entered. He said he would wait for the pot and stood near the door.

DEMANDED KEYS
Witness, in the meantime, had squatted down and was untying the pot when first defendant seized her by the shoulders and told her to be still. He then opened the door and admitted four or five other men.

One of these men had a revolver, which was loaded in two chambers, while another was carrying two bottles. They shut the verandah and kitchen doors and witness and the amah were tied with pieces of wire and propped up against the bed.

First defendant then asked witness for the key to the safe and when witness said she did not have it he pointed the revolver at her and demanded the keys to the drawers. Witness again stated that she did not have them.

The robbers then proceeded to ransack the house, the search lasting for about 45 minutes. Corroborative evidence was given by five witnesses and hearing was adjourned until today at 3.45 p.m.

4 MONTHS FOR AMAH

Charged with larceny of \$81.70 Hongkong currency, \$65.80 Chinese currency, one gold finger ring, two pairs of imitation gold earrings and a piece of silver Wong Yau, 31, widow, was sentenced to two months' hard labour when she appeared before Mr. Sheldon yesterday.

It was stated that the complainant, Mak Sap, 46, widow, and the defendant shared dwellings at No. 426 Hennessy Road and on Saturday the articles kept in a basket under the bed, were found to be missing.

Following a report to the police the articles were recovered in the room where they had been hidden. Det.-Sgt. V. M. Morrison prosecuted.

Employment returns from 11,970 Canadian establishments show 1,117,547 persons at work on May 1, 1940. On the same date a year ago 11,807 firms reported 1,850,718 workers.

AT KOWLOON

COOLIE BITTEN

Summoned for having allowed his dog out without muzzle or lead in the street on June 14, H. Cooke, of No. 45, Waterloo Road, was cautioned against a repetition of the offence by Mr. Himsforth. He was ordered also to pay compensation of \$5 to a coolie who was bitten by the dog.

COMMITTED TO HOUSE

Fred William Weissenfuh, 27, of San Francisco, was committed to the House of Detention when he appeared before Mr. Himsforth yesterday on a charge of stowing away on a President liner from Manila.

Weissenfuh was charged also with having entered the Colony without a valid passport. Defendant, it was stated, was a member of the crew of another President liner and will be sent back by the ship when it calls again at Hongkong.

ALLEGED COAL THEFT

Chan Chiu-chung, 30, private watchman, employed by the Yew Hop Coal Yard, was remanded three days in custody when he appeared yesterday before Mr. E. Himsforth on a charge of larceny of 20 tons of coal from the yard on Saturday.

NOT SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE

Committal proceedings against Lam Tsan, vegetable garden foki, on a charge of manslaughter, were discontinued at Kowloon Court yesterday when Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen discharged defendant on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against him.

The charge against Lam was that on July 11 he killed Ng Lin, a vegetable stall foki, by hitting him with his fist in the stomach. The deceased complained of numbness in the stomach some time after the dispute during which he received the blow, and later collapsed and died.

Mr. Hin-Shing Lo defended Lam.

THEFT OF RING

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed by Mr. E. Himsforth at Kowloon Court yesterday on Wong Kam, 35, a widow, charged with larceny of a diamond ring valued at \$1,000, which was stolen early on Friday morning from the Waterloo Road residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. Boulton.

The ring was subsequently recovered the following day after a close watch had been kept by the police on all pawn shops. Defendant was arrested when she attempted to pawn the ring at a pawn shop in Mongkok district. She claimed having picked it up from the street.

SAYS HE'S 124 YEARS OLD

An Indian, Sankaran, who gave his age as 124 years, was the complainant in a case in the Singapore fifth court in which a young Indian, Muthusamy, was charged with disposing of stolen property.

The property, which consisted of a pair of gold earrings and a pair of bracelets, was stated to have belonged to the old man's wife, Subbamma.

Muthusamy was convicted and sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

He was further ordered to pay compensation of \$38 to Sankaran and his wife, or undergo another two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Krishnasamy, another Indian, who was charged with Muthusamy on the same count, was acquitted without his defence being called upon. He was represented by Mr. E. M. Tampoe-Phillips.

JEWELLERY MISSING

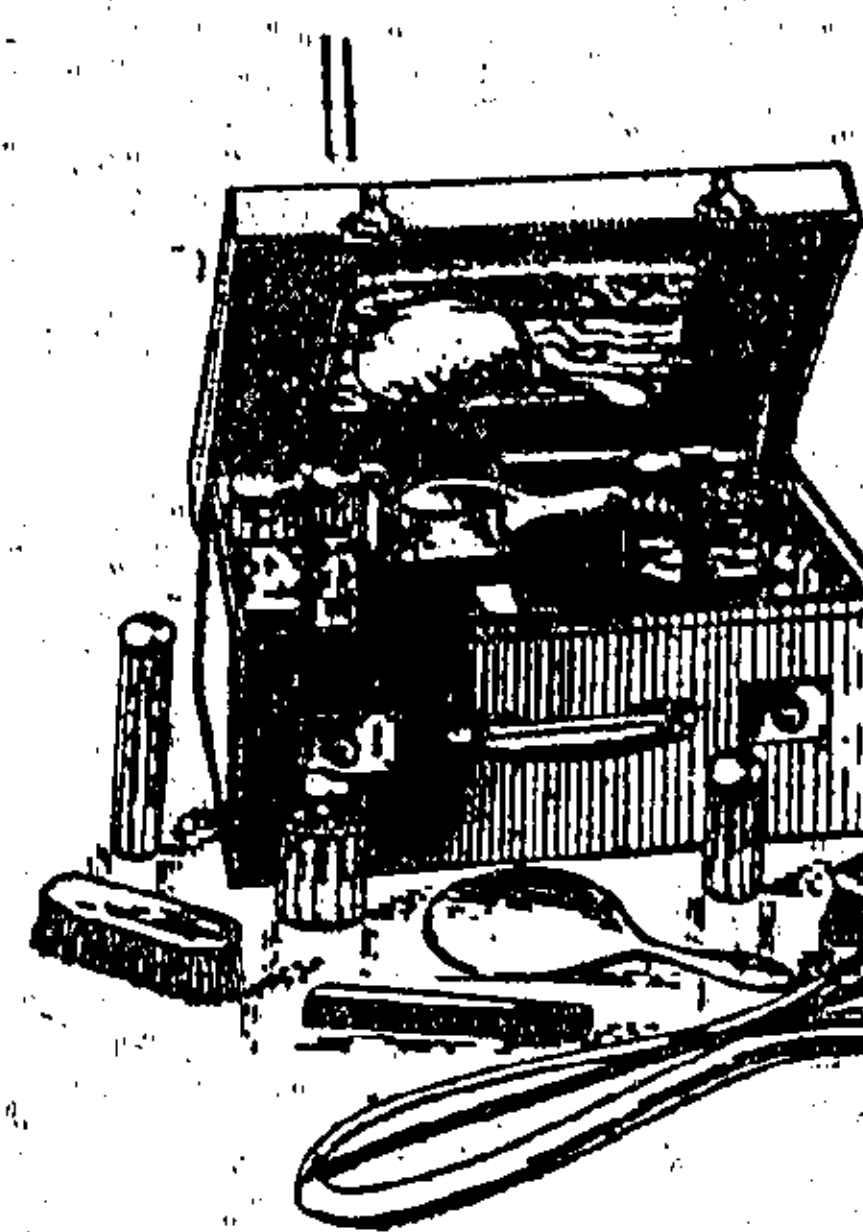
Subbamma stated that on March 31 she went to her box and found that her jewellery was missing. She stated that she had bought the articles from a pawn-shop.

Two pawn-brokers in their evidence stated that Muthusamy was the person who called at their shop to pawn the jewellery in question.

Muthusamy in his defence said that the earrings and the bracelet were given to him by Krishnasamy to be pawned.

He stated that Krishnasamy had told him to pawn the articles for him. Krishnasamy told him that they were given to him by his parents.

Accused said that when he went



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to the pawn-shops Krishnasamy followed him.

Krishnasamy, who was called as a witness for Muthusamy, denied all these allegations and said that he had never seen the jewellery before. He also said that he never went with Muthusamy to the pawn-shops.



STOUT FELLER

"Where are you going with that axe?"

"I'm going to do a little deforestation, Bertie. There's a tree outside I've taken a dislike to. I shall fall it with one fell swoop."

"Rather early in the morning for tree felling, isn't it?"

"The early woodcutter gets the first tree, you know. Besides - it's an ugly tree. There is something offensive about that tree. Come to think of it, it rather reminds me of you, Bertie."

"Well - I must confess I didn't expect to see you chopping trees this morning and smoking a

whacking big black cheroot. Not after last night..."

"I don't like the way you say 'not after last night'. I detect a certain envy in the tone - a certain undercurrent of bitterness. You ought to be overjoyed to see me absolutely bristling with joy-de-sire."

"I merely marvel at your powers of recovery."

"You ought, Bertie. It's all due to Rod's Lime Juice, you know. Prevents morning after the night before. Just the thing before you go to bed. And now, Bertie, with your permission I'll step out and deal our unsuspecting arboreal friend a couple of thread cracks, with my little axe."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONSULADO DE PORTUGAL

AVISO

Por este são avisados os cidadãos portugueses de que já se encontram feitos os necessários arranjos para a evacuação das mulheres e crianças. O NO CASO DE SER ELA OBRIGATORIA.

Devem, portanto, os referidos cidadãos apresentar-se neste Consulado munidos das suas Cédulas o mais tardar até às 12 horas do dia 11 do corrente mês (Quinta-feira) a fim de serem feitas a tempo as respectivas listas. Consulado de Portugal em Hong Kong, 8 de Julho de 1940.

P.F. de Vasconcelos Soares.
Chanceler, Encarregado da Gerência.

CONSULADO DE PORTUGAL

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that in the event of compulsory evacuation of Portuguese women and children from this Colony, arrangements have been made for such evacuation by this Consulate.

Citizens holding inscription cards (Cédulas) are requested to attend at this Consulate not later than noon on Thursday, 11th instant, for the purpose of registration.

Hong Kong, 8th July, 1940.

P.F. de Vasconcelos Soares.
Acting Consul for Portugal.

THE HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Hong Kong Football Association will be held in the Association's Office, Bank of Canton Buildings, Fourth Floor on Friday, July 12 at 5.30 p.m.

C. A. GOLDENBERG,
Hon. Secretary.

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Queensland)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share Registers of the Company will be closed from Monday, 15th July, to Friday, 19th July, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DERRICK & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Local Secretaries.

Hongkong Bank Chambers,
SINGAPORE, 26th June, 1940.

REFUGEE CHILDREN ARRIVE IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, July 8 (Reuter)—The first contingent of refugee children from Britain arrived here in the steamer Scythia.

Seventy landed in New York, while 80 previously landed at Halifax and Nova Scotia.

Mrs. K. Topshol, wife of Mr. S. C. Topshol, of the Great Northern Co.'s Cable Ships, Shanghai, left Hongkong for the North on Saturday, accompanied by Miss N. Topshol.

Mr. R. Wynell-Mayow, proprietary planter in Ceylon, who was spending a holiday in the Colony with Mrs. Wynell-Mayow, left for the North on Saturday.

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HONGKONG, JULY 9, 1940.

FAR EASTERN DRAMATICS

THE STAGE is now set for the next act in the war drama. In the West there is an ominous lull, broken only by unceasing air raids by both sides. In these raids, the British have so far proved the effectiveness of their superior air strength in disorganising the preparations which the German and Italian dictators are making for their attack on England. For their part, the air attacks made by the forces of the totalitarian powers are aiming, with no success whatsoever up to date, to undermine the morale of the British people, to ascertain the weak spots, if any, in their defences and to discover the best means of making good their boast to bring Britain to her knees. At any moment now, the storm will break—raging and brutal fury on the part of the attackers will be met with calm determination, undaunted resolve and sterling fighting qualities. World attention has, however, become divided between the tension in the West and the display of dramatics in the Far East.

Developments are gradually leading up to a stage in which the present uncertainty and obscurity will have to be clarified. The principal actors in this Far Eastern drama are Japan, Britain and the United States, with Russia an interested and vigilant spectator and China, victim of Oriental Prussianism, anxiously and directly concerned over what may eventuate from this confluence.

JAPAN has taken the leading role in this show of dramatics. In fact, she has been playing it for the past three years and has hitherto presented a sorry figure of mock heroics. Her make-up consists of the same form of war-paint used by her totalitarian friends and her military machine, replete with all the same gaudy paraphernalia of bluster, threats and dire warnings, has been labouring hard to make itself seen, felt and obeyed. Supported by brazen newspaper and radio propaganda, the Japanese have succeeded in creating a position of uneasiness and jangled nerves in the Far East. In doing this Japan's militarists obviously had a two-fold purpose in view. The first and the most important consideration to them was to attempt to extricate themselves from being further bogged in the mire they have created for themselves in trying to subjugate China. Three years of campaigning against unified Chinese resistance have made them realise the futility of hoping to achieve their aims by force of arms. Fighting for the preservation of democratic rights and ideals, the Chinese have set an example to the West of the spirit to win and the determination to survive at all costs. The second object of the Japanese was to seize on the present preoccupation of the Western Powers to attempt a bit of political angling in the muddy waters stirred up in the Far East as a result of the reactions which set in following recent developments in the West. By this means, they hoped to compensate themselves for their failure in China and to enrich themselves at the expense of others—hence the threats to Indo-China and to British and American interests in the Orient and louder bleatings about their "New Order."

BRITAIN and the United States have answered these dramatic gestures in no uncertain terms. Both countries set about preparing to counter any move against the integrity of their rights in the Far East. The United States has adopted a firm attitude and has replied to Japan's pronouncements by emphasising that she will brook no interference with the present status quo of countries in the Orient. While France, however, was compelled by circumstances to yield to the Japanese demands as regards Indo-China, Britain, having considered the similar demands made on her as regards the Burma route to China, does not feel obliged to complacently acquiesce. The reasons put forward by the Japanese Government regarding the despatch of goods to the Chinese Government through British territory are now practically non-existent and, in the circumstances created by the occupation of Chinese territory in the neighbourhood, the British Government will obviously not be prepared to accede to Japan's domineering attitude. The precautions that have been taken in this Colony and in all territories under British protection must be taken as indicating that Britain is determined to call Japan's bluff at any time and is, in fact, asking for a show down to settle the issues which Japan thinks are related to her own national and economic existence. In this attitude, Britain is supported by the United States and the world now awaits the next act in the Far Eastern drama.

CORRESPONDENCE

HITLER AND RELIGION

To the Editor of The Daily Telegraph

Sir—The order by the German Government abolishing religious instruction in secondary schools, referred to in the letter in your columns, is another outward and visible sign that the ideals which stimulate and hearten all Christian peoples are merely inhibitions to the Nazi creed.

What motives underlie this bitter attack by the Nazis on religion? First, and to my mind, the most powerful motive, is the determination to pull down all that is pre-Nazi. There is a jealousy among the new German leaders directed against any and every established order. As Dr. Raushnig has pointed out, Germany's present revolution is one of destruction.

To say that Hitler is mentally abnormal is to stress the obvious. But the streak of fierce jealousy in his mental make-up is insufficiently recognised. He has applied the First Commandment to himself. He has revived idolatry in a revolting egoism. He has taught German youth, as your correspondent says, to worship war and its cruelties and to despise the virtues. The Third Reich has seized on the souls of its citizens as thoroughly as it has robbed them of their property, their leisure and their freedom.

This is what Christian nations are up against. And not only European nations. Fifth Columns teaching blasphemy can invade the New World without the help of aeroplanes.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY WEYMOUTH.
London, W.I.

HEADING FOR AMOY

A report at midnight last night from the Royal Observatory stated that a typhoon of unknown intensity was raging at Long, 24N., lat. 116E., and moving west, in the direction of the coast of Amoy.

From Sunday midnight to 11.30 last night, a total of 2.42 inches of rain fell in the Colony, bringing the year's total rainfall up to 74.27 inches, which is far above the average for the year.

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With this in view, political training has been proceeding in two stages. In the first stage all local armed units are to be converted into national troops; soldiers are to co-operate with civilians, and all troops are to be transformed into a genuine people's army. The second stage is designed to improve the quality of the troops and to turn them into modern fighting forces. The task of raising the standards of political education goes on simultaneously with spiritual training, technical improvement, replenishment of armament, and other equipment so that the soldiers are molded into a powerful army for national defense.

The object of political training is directed first towards the troops. The plan is to intensify their spiritual education and political training, and to arouse the patriotic fervor of the officers and men. The political workers, setting an example by working hard and leading a spartan life, will have a great influence on the troops and the latter will become more determined, ready to undergo hardships and capable of fighting more bravely.

THREE YEARS OF POLITICAL TRAINING WORK IN CHINA

BY GENERAL CHEN CHENG

MINISTER OF THE POLITICAL TRAINING BOARD OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL

Political training in the Chinese armed forces was begun during the northern expedition which was launched by the Nationalist armies in the 15th year of the Republic (1926). During the last ten years or so, such training has contributed greatly toward China's efforts to build a new army. Following the outbreak of the present struggle in July, 1937, the need for political work increased with the intensification of the military operations.

Consequently, in February, 1938, the Political Training Board was created under the National Military Council to be specially in charge of the work in the armed units and among the masses to mobilize every Chinese for direct participation in the national struggle.

A New Era:

The establishment of the board has marked the beginning of a new era in political work in China. The number of units has since been increased six times and the number of workers increased ten times. As to actual accomplishment, naturally it is not something which can be told in figures alone.

The aim of political training work is simply to expedite the prosecution of our armed resistance and the building of a strong military force for the consummation of the second stage of our national revolution. To clinch the final victory, it is necessary for all armed units to carry out their duty successfully as outlined in Article One of the Handbook on Infantry Drill, which reads:

"The goal of the National Revolutionary Army is the realization of the Three People's Principles and the attainment of freedom and equality for the Republic of China in the family of nations. It pledges its undivided effort and loyalty to prevent and destroy anyone who invades our territory, infringes upon our sovereignty or hinders the propagation of our principles, thereby discharging our duty as members of China's armed forces."

Two Stages:

With this in view, political training has been proceeding in two stages. In the first stage all local armed units are to be converted into national troops; soldiers are to co-operate with civilians, and all troops are to be transformed into a genuine people's army. The second stage is designed to improve the quality of the troops and to turn them into modern fighting forces. The task of raising the standards of political education goes on simultaneously with spiritual training, technical improvement, replenishment of armament, and other equipment so that the soldiers are molded into a powerful army for national defense.

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With regard to civilians, it must be stated that good soldiers are praiseworthy examples for the citizens, who in turn are the embryos of good soldiers. Hence, it is necessary actively to direct and supervise the people's military training, their organization and political training. It is of particular importance for the people to discard their prejudices against soldiers and to co-operate voluntarily with them. As both are marching toward the same goal of armed resistance and national reconstruction, they should work and fight shoulder to shoulder for the successful completion of our national revolution.

Scope of Political Work:

The scope of political training work is large. Some of the major points in the programme that has been pushed during the last three years may be enumerated as follows:

Political education of the troops is, to all intents and purposes, the central part of the programme. The purpose is to impart political

knowledge to the entire body of officers and men so that each will possess a firm faith in the Three People's Principles of our Party (Kuomintang). In this manner, the revolutionary spirit of the armed forces will be fostered and they can become truly a people's army. This represents the final objective of the nation in the building of an army.

Since the Board has been working among the armed forces, life officers, and men have acquired an understanding of revolution and have demonstrated a higher degree of moral indignation against the enemy and a greater readiness to lay down their lives. From the first day of the hostilities, our officers and men have all proved themselves devoted upholders of principles. At all times and in all places, our political workers have given effective assistance to the troops.

As soon as large numbers of patriotic young people had finished their training, they were sent to the various fronts to do political work. They share life and death, happiness and sorrow, with the soldiers. Their monthly remuneration ranges only from \$15 to \$30 a person.

In War Areas:

In the war areas, besides helping in the mobilization of the masses for war service, these youthful workers dispense political training and spiritual education among the armed forces. What deserves special laudation is the fact that several times when the commanding officers of different units were killed, these political workers took over the command for the time being and continued to lead the men against the enemy troops.

Their devotion to duty and readiness to sacrifice themselves typifies the Generalissimo's saying: "In time of peace, set an example for others by working under trying circumstances; in time of war lead the soldiers into battle in complete disregard of dangers and difficulties."

To mobilize the entire people for war, the Board, since its inception, has spared no effort in giving military training to the people. The underlying motive is to enable them to lead a military pattern of life, well regulated and disciplined. In addition, steps have been taken to strengthen political work among the people.

The provincial People's Military Training Department branches have been reorganized into political departments of the different army administration districts. They are in charge of military training in schools and political work in the reserve regiments in the administration districts. Political training is given to the militia corps, women, and young people in the counties.

Military training in high schools and colleges was begun after the Japanese attack on Mukden in 1931. The progress was slow until three years ago, when school authorities, realizing the importance of military training, petitioned the Board to assign instructors to drill their students. The Board is considering appointing relatively high-ranking officers in active service to such posts.

For instance, if deputy divisional commanders are appointed military instructors in universities, or colleges, they can easily win the students' confidence on the strength of their knowledge and experience.

A remarkable change in the spirit, behaviour and mode of life of the students has been noticed as a result of military training. During summer vacations, students from different institutions are gathered for more training.

Publicity & Cultural

Service:

The publicity and cultural service of the Board are offered to the armed units, to people in the

war zones and to the enemy troops. The original plan of the Board was to publish a simplified news-sheet in each division. However, due to a lack of funds, slow means of transportation and the absence of the necessary staff only fifty news-sheets have been started.

As for regular newspapers, it was at first planned to publish a daily in every war area. So far there are seven of them. The Board publishes the Sao Tang Pao daily in Chungking, Kweilin, and Sian. To train more journalists, two classes have been conducted, and the majority of the graduates have been assigned to work in the war areas.

Aside from newspapers, the Board has opened 48 bookstores to sell literature based on the Three People's Principles. The plan for the first six months of this year called for the opening of 30 more bookstores.

Six motion picture squads show films in the war areas. The question of drama is simpler. Today there is a dramatic troupe for almost every two divisions. Directly under the Board are the Model Dramatic Troupe, the Improved Peking Theatrical Troupe, and ten roving dramatic companies.

Broadcasting:

Broadcasting is the chief means by which propaganda is directed toward the enemy troops. Japanese soldiers within a radius of one or two kilometers can hear our broadcast. Much has been accomplished since the inception of this device.

From time to time airplanes and special units are sent to distribute large quantities of posters and handbills either at the front or behind the enemy lines. Japanese soldiers coming to the Chinese side with these handbills are assured of good treatment. Of late the number of Japanese soldiers taken prisoner increased on all fronts. They were all escorted to the rear, where they were given instruction in the real state of affairs in China.

They have repented and are actively opposed to the Japanese militarists. They formed a "Peace Village," and of their own free will have been directing anti-war propaganda toward their own country.

THEY ARE EVEN WILLING TO FIGHT SHOULDERS TO SHOULDER WITH THE CHINESE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF WATARU KAJI, A NOTED JAPANESE ANTI-AGGRESSIONIST. THEY HAVE CARRIED OUT NUMEROUS OF THE BOARD'S PROJECTS.

Following the outbreak of the war, thousands of patriotic Chinese youths were thrown out of schools but many did not know what to do nor where to begin in order to serve their country. Hence, the Generalissimo's approval was secured for the formation of the First Wartime Work Regiment. Later, with the extension of war areas and more students needing accommodation, three more regiments were organized.

During the last three years, 14,130 have been graduated from the first regiment alone, and 2,400 others are being trained. The majority of these graduates have been assigned to work either in the war areas or behind the enemy lines. Last year about 80 per cent of the graduates of the first and third regiments chose to work behind the enemy lines.

China's war of armed resistance is one of an oppressed nation against an aggressor nation. Formerly, due to the existence of a psychological barrier between armed soldiers and the people, there used to be mutual dislike and distrust. Through the efforts of the political workers, the soldiers and civilians have been brought closer and closer together. The political workers do propaganda among the masses and at the same time check up on the soldiers' discipline and behaviour in order to remove any fear or distrust. They get the soldiers to help the civilians during the sowing and harvesting seasons.

Civilians Help Troops:

The civilians have been of great help in military operations. During the Wuhan battle, a road 300 kilometres long was constructed and opened to traffic in a little over one week. Besides, thousands of wounded soldiers, through the assistance of civilians, were removed to hospitals in the rear. Similarly, the Chinese victories north of Changsha in October,

NEWSETTES

A War-Time Service of Intercession will be held at St. Andrew's Church today at 5.30 p.m.

The Week-Night Meeting of the Hongkong Union Church will be held in the Church Hall today at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. N. R. Ramsey, of Carr Ramsey and Son, Ltd., left Hongkong for the North on Saturday.

Mr. N. F. Brewer, of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, East China Union, Shanghai, left Hongkong for the North on Saturday.

Mrs. P. L. Morphey, wife of Mr. P. L. Morphey, Manager, Geiz Bros., left the Colony for the North during the week-end.

The death occurred suddenly, in Shanghai, on July 2, of Mr. William M. H. Adam, aged 49. The funeral took place at the Hungjiao Road Cemetery on July 5.

The engagement is announced of Mr. George Edmund Bennett, of Clifton, Bristol, England, and Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Malinovsky, of Shanghai.

A daughter was born on July 2, at the University Hospital, Nanjing, to Mrs. Doris Kinlock (nee Head), wife of Mr. John Kinlock.

A meeting of Authorised Architects in the Colony will be held tomorrow at 5 p.m. at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Rudolf Friml, noted composer, who was in Hongkong recently, left the Colony for the North at the week-end.

The Committee Meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children, arranged for this morning, has been cancelled.

Mrs. F. Focken, wife of Mr. F. J. W. Focken, of the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Export Co., left Hongkong on Saturday for the North, accompanied by her two children.

Mrs. J. Gaan, wife of Mr. M. J. Gaan, of the British American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd., left Hongkong last week-end for the North, accompanied by Miss Gaan.

Mrs. C. Manners, wife of Mr. C. M. Manners, Secretary and Manager, Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., left Hongkong at the week-end for North.

Mrs. R. Minnot, wife of Mr. A. Minnot, accountant, Otis Elevator Co., was a passenger to the North at the week-end, accompanied by Miss C. Minnot.

The death occurred, at the General Hospital in Shanghai, on July 2, of Miss Palma Oja, aged 44, of the Bakerite Co. Federal Inc., U.S.A. The funeral took place at the Hungjiao Road Cemetery on July 5.

1939, and on the Honan-Hupier border in May, 1940, were due as much to the people's co-operation as to the efforts of the fighting units. Such an excellent display of co-operation between the troops and civilians represents one of the best results of the political work.

In conclusion, it must be admitted that there is always room for improvement in political training work as in other things. Many of our shortcomings and drawbacks remain to be overcome or remedied. In the future, we shall adhere to the Generalissimo's instructions by further strengthening party affairs in the armies so that political training reaches every individual officer and man by readjusting the machinery for the sake of higher efficiency, and by placing greater emphasis on supervision and direction, so as to make every one in the armed units a devoted follower of the country's leader and an ever-ready fighter for our principles.

Finally, we shall strive harder than ever to counteract the false propaganda conducted by our enemy and his puppets by tearing to pieces his scheme of "ruling China through the medium of Chinese puppets."

Everyone of our political workers must be more indomitable than ever in spirit and be able to undergo greater hardships and to face greater dangers until China wins the final victory.

BRITAIN SHOWS WORLD SHE CAN HIT BACK

Italy Has Lost 74 Planes Since Entry Into War

LONDON, July 8 (Reuter).—Under a subheading "Air War," The Times writes editorially on the "varied and ubiquitous duties our airmen are daily performing. The very multiplicity of their functions tends to obscure the magnitude of the work."

"They intercept, reconnoitre, photograph, protect and scout for our warships, guard our shores, and fight overland and overseas in Europe, out into the Atlantic up to the Arctic Circle, the Mediterranean across the North African deserts, up and down the Red Sea, and round fringes in Abyssinia."

During a day and night, five separate aerodromes in three different countries were raided. During another day and night, they raided naval bases at Kiel, Emden, and Wilhelmshaven, bombed Dortmund-Ems Canal, and harassed lines of communication between, Cologne, Schwerte, Hamm, Osnabruck and Hamburg.

MINES IN THE BALTIC
More aircraft factories were bombed in broad daylight. The airmen started large fires on oil refineries in Hanover and Emden, and registered hits on military objectives in Hamm and Soest. For months past, mines were regularly and effectively sown in the Baltic.

It was calculated on Friday that 74 Italian aeroplanes had been destroyed, mostly in air fights, since the beginning of the war. In addition, 30 were probably put out of commission.

The Air Ministry's reckoning is that more than 40 German aeroplanes were brought down in the past fortnight, and some 2,500 were destroyed by the British forces since the war began.

DAMAGE IN GERMANY
There is not an aerodrome, dock, railway siding and arms factory, which may not receive a visit from the British bomber squadron any night or day.

"In this country we fully expect to receive bombing attacks of greater importance than yet launched by the enemy, but it is fair to our men to recall that damage was inflicted on Germany, and out of all comparison military

ly there is almost negligible damage they have so far inflicted on us."

The Times, in a second leader, under a subheading "Speeding up in the Dominions" writes: "Plans for expanding the war production throughout the Empire are now being drawn up by the Government in co-operation with the Governments of the Dominions and India, and should result, before long, in a greatly increased capacity."

"It is intended to dovetail the productive resources of all the different parts of the Empire, in a way which will not only cover all the requirements it is possible to foresee, but to provide ample margins to meet any interruptions, either of our own productions or our communications caused by bombing attacks on factories in ports."

TO CHALLENGE HITLERISM
"Every day brings its heartening message with the ever increased response, to challenge Hitlerism."

WE CAN HIT BACK
The Daily Telegraph and the Daily Herald press for an increased drive for a united home defence.

The Herald writes: "Against Hitler's much bruted plan of invasion, the attack may well be one to beat the defences. Rightly the authorities are determined that Britain will not just wait for the attack, but that we ourselves shall strike hard and as continuously as possible."

"The seizure of the French Fleet, the nightly bombing of Germany and Italy, and the mining of Hitler's coastline show the world how we can hit back."

CRAIGAVON IN LONDON

HAS TALK WITH CHURCHILL

LONDON, July 8 (Reuter).—Attention is focussed on Ireland's position, during the present anxious moments, by the visit yesterday of Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, to London where he had "wholly satisfactory" talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, and other Ministers.

The Ulster Finance Minister, Mr. Andrews, in the course of a speech at Belfast, declared that if Northern Ireland abandoned partition and joined Eire on Mr. De Valera's terms she would become neutral instead of being actively engaged as she is now in the fight beside Britain.

Mr. Andrews added that such neutrality was unthinkable.

LORD CRAIGAVON HOME AGAIN

LONDON, July 8 (Reuter).—Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, returned to Belfast this morning after his discussions on defence with British Ministers.

BRITISH PLANES WARNED

VICHY, July 8 (Reuter).—The Petain Government is reported to have forbidden British warships and planes to come within 20 miles of the French coast, according to well-informed unofficial quarters, states Bayas.

It is added that vessels and planes entering the banned zone are liable to attack.

GEN. DE GAULLE'S VOLUNTEERS

LONDON, July 8 (Reuter).—It was announced last night that recruiting offices for French nationals desirous of joining General de Gaulle's Volunteer Force have been opened at Olympia.

CIANO TOURS FORMER WEST FRONT

ROME, July 8 (Reuter).—A message from Berlin states that the Hitler-Ciano talk revealed "complete agreement" both as regards continuation and development of the war and as to the construction of a new Europe.

The message adds that Count Ciano will visit the Western battlefield.

Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, left Berlin by train yesterday evening to visit the German-occupied territories in the West, says the official Italian Agency.

The trip will be over the most important sectors of the former Western front and will probably last two days.

The Italian Foreign Minister is accompanied by the Chief of Protocol at the Reich Foreign Office and several high officials of the German High Command.

JAPANESE ALLEGATIONS

SHANGHAI, July 8 (Reuter).—The Japanese gendarmes arrested in the Settlement yesterday were badly maltreated by American marines, a Japanese army spokesman here alleged tonight.

While in custody the gendarmes were clubbed with rifle butts and had their hair pulled. They were humiliated and treated like "common criminals sentenced to death."

The action of the marines, the spokesman declared, constituted a grave insult to the Japanese army and the Japanese authorities are filing a strong protest.

The spokesman, however, admitted the arrested men were at fault, and the American authorities here deny the maltreatment allegation.

AIR RAID IN ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA, July 8 (Reuter).—There was a ten-minute air raid on Alexandria this morning. The raiders were quickly driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

AIR SERVICE SUSPENDED



The Imperial Airways plane Delia, so familiar on the Hongkong-Bangkok route, no longer permitted to fly over French Indo-China.

Prouvost's Reiteration Refuted

LONDON, July 8 (Reuter).—It is pointed out in London that Mr. Winston Churchill (Prime Minister) and Mr. A. V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty) have already refuted M. Prouvost's reiteration of the lie that the French Admiral at Oran was presented with a "brutal ultimatum" and his complaint that the British Government did not "enter contact" with the Petain Government.

As Mr. Churchill said, in his speech on July 4, the French Fleet was offered an opportunity of going to the French West Indies.

This fact has been studiously ignored by the Petain Government, which has represented the only alternatives as being between "surrender or scuttling."

ALSO INCORRECT
It is equally incorrect to suggest that the British Government did not get in touch with the Petain Government.

Mr. Alexander said that he himself went to Bordeaux, where he had interviews with M. Lebrun, Marshal Petain, M. Baudouin and Admiral Darlan.

After the armistice terms became known, Mr. Alexander and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound addressed fresh personal appeals to Admiral Darlan.

"With profound regret," added Mr. Alexander, "we had to admit that those appeals were without result."

BROADCAST REPLY
VICHY, July 8 (Reuter).—"To the epic of Dunkirk, Mr. Winston Churchill has replied by assassinating the Dunkerquer," said the French High Commissioner for Information, M. Prouvost, in a broadcast.

The broadcast was made in reply to Mr. Churchill's speech on the action taken by the British Fleet at Oran.

M. Prouvost reproached the British Government with "having presented a brutal ultimatum instead of having entered contact with the Petain Government."

NO CASUALTIES
LONDON, July 8 (Reuter).—An Admiralty communiqué states:—

"In the official Admiralty communiqué announcing the second action by Fleet Air Arm aircraft against the French battle-cruiser Dunkerque at Oran on July 6, it was stated that two of our aircraft failed to return."

"Further reports now establish that none of our aircraft is missing as the result of this engagement. There were no casualties to personnel."

JUNK PIRACY

A piracy was reported to the Water Police last night by Li Yao Lee, master of Junk No. 2491 of Tung Kun, from where the craft sailed on July 6, arriving at Leung Ku Tan on the morning of July 7.

While at anchor in Leung Ku Tan, a small fishing boat came up with four men aboard. Two of them quickly boarded the junk, armed with revolvers, and searched for booty, which consisted of \$22 in Chinese National currency, taken from two men, and 19 bundles of grass mats valued at HK\$11.

ANOTHER CASE
Luk Tsan Pui, a travelling trader, in a report to the Water Police last night, of a piracy, said he embarked on a junk from Tat Ping Market bound for Hongkong with a cargo of iron. While the craft was anchored at Leung Ku Tan, on the morning of July 7,

two small fishing boats approached. Men off the two boats boarded the anchored junk, searched all on board. The pirates' booty consisted of \$145 worth of iron bars, and \$10 taken from Luk's person. Luk was taken ashore by the police, but by nightfall he made his escape, and reported the robbery to the police.

JAPAN HAS MET WITH STALEMATE MILITARILY

ON VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY

CHUNGKING, July 7 (Central).—"We are confident we will win and we will continue to carry on the struggle no matter what changes may take place in the international situation," declared Dr. Wang Chung-hai, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a statement issued on the third anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War today.

The statement reads:— "Three years of the conflict has not brought the enemy nearer to his goal. Militarily Japan has met with a stalemate on the battlefield; politically, she has achieved nothing and brought only the world's scorn by establishing the puppet regimes; diplomatically, she has raised her head by her acts of international brigandage; while, economically, she is on the verge of financial bankruptcy."

Finding they can make little headway on the battlefield, the Japanese militarists have decided to launch an offensive against third power interests in China.

This is evidenced by the blockade in Fientain for almost a year, the intimidation of French Indo-China into stopping the international trade route, the present threat to Hongkong, the exertion of pressure upon the British Government for closing Burma as a channel of international trade, and the presentation of more demands to the foreign concessions and settlement.

A year ago, I uttered the warning that Japan is determined to drive out all foreign interests bag and baggage from China. Today no argument is needed to convince the foreign Powers of the real nature of the so-called "New Order in East Asia" which the Japanese spokesman recently said "includes the South Seas region."

THANKFUL FOR HELP

We are thankful for the sympathy and assistance extended to us by the friendly nations. China has not only been defending her own national existence but also helping to defend the Powers' position by frustrating Japan's plan of utilizing the manpower and resources of this vast country in order to realise her ambition of dominating Asia and ultimately the world. In other words, we have for the past three years been upholding the sanctity of the Nine Power Treaty and other international agreements and helping to maintain the balance of power in the Far East.

BIG FIRE IN STOCKHOLM

LONDON, July 8 (Reuter).—The Swed. Radio reports a big fire in the so-called barracks district in Stockholm where there are large munition dumps.

Two small fishing boats approached. Men off the two boats boarded the anchored junk, searched all on board. The pirates' booty consisted of \$145 worth of iron bars, and \$10 taken from Luk's person.

Luk was taken ashore by the police, but by nightfall he made his escape, and reported the robbery to the police.

COATES PLYMOUTH



GIN

ANOTHER SHIPMENT IS HERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

2, CHATER ROAD.

TELEPHONE NOS. 20075 & 30444.

HONGKONG'S WAR EFFORT

(Continued from Page 1)

devised and we hope that with your assistance we shall carry on and get things done.

The evacuation was responsible for the fact that the Executive Committee and Sub-Committee have not been able to meet during the past week, and therefore no cut and dried schemes have been formulated for presentation tonight. We are hoping that as a result of this meeting concrete suggestions as to methods of raising money through your organisations will be forthcoming.

LOYAL CO-OPERATION

We feel that if we can get together and keep together for this special work, a great deal more can be done than if we work separately; for instance, we shall be able to stagger dates for special functions and help each other in numerous ways by loyal co-operation and properly organised collective effort.

There is no doubt in my mind that the time has come where we must all do our individual and collective utmost in support of the Empire's War Effort. When I say the Empire I do not refer only to the British Empire but also to those great bodies of men and women of various nationalities who are rallying around us in our fight against the forces of aggression which are endeavouring to subdue and enslave the free peoples of the whole world.

LETTER READ

In order that you may all be fully aware of the position of the Executive Committee, I will read a letter signed by myself as Chairman of the Committee, which was addressed to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, H.E. the General Officer Commanding and the Chairman of the British Legion, together with their replies thereto.

"Sir,—I have the honour to bring to your notice the formation of a Committee under the title 'Hongkong War Effort Committee.'"

For some considerable time, a large section of the Public in the Colony have expressed concern at the lack in Hongkong of organised efforts to secure some immediate, energetic and co-ordinated measures to assist the Empire in the prosecution of the War.

In response to numerous requests, the Rev. J. R. Higgs called a public meeting in St. Andrew's Church Hall on Friday, June 7. At that meeting, which had been inadequately advertised and at which only about fifty people were present, it was decided, inter alia, that the immediate need was the furnishing of monies to purchase specific war materials.

A further public meeting was therefore arranged for Monday, June 17, with the express object of inaugurating a fund for this purpose, but in order that adequate notice might be given, and some concrete scheme fully prepared, it

was decided not to hold the meeting until Friday, July 21.

In the meantime a number of people had offered their services. On Saturday, June 15, the South China Morning Post decided to inaugurate what is now known as the South China Morning Post War Fund which is specifically for the purpose of purchasing war materials.

"The second public meeting was duly held at the Peninsula Hotel on June 21, and was attended by about 400 members of the general public; it was there decided that—

(1) The War Fund opened by the South China Morning Post should be fully supported and every effort made to continue to tap all sources for contributions to that Fund.

(2) That an Executive Committee be formed to initiate and co-ordinate efforts in that direction, under the name of the 'Hongkong War Effort Committee.'"

The following were elected by the meeting as members of that Executive Committee, with power to add to their numbers:—

Mrs. G. S. P. HEYWOOD,
Mrs. R. LANGLEY,
Mrs. E. M. SANDO (co-opted).
Messrs. C. M. MANNERS,
C. E. TERRY,
S. E. FABER,
J. A. RITCHIE,
A. W. INGRAM,
C. M. HALL,
LUM K. CHU,
A. C. JEFFREYS,
REV. J. R. HIGGS.

The purpose of this Committee is not in any way to conflict with the functions of the B.W.O.F., but to obtain the maximum amount of money in the shortest possible time from every source as a contribution to the purchase of war materials through the medium of the South China Morning Post War Fund and to maintain these contributions.

"The Committee believes that this meeting was an expression by the community of a genuine desire to assist in the furtherance of the War Effort, and we therefore request your interest and support. It is suggested that this might best be accorded by your nomination of a representative to maintain liaison with the Committee, in order that you may be kept fully informed of its activities, and to ensure that all viewpoints will be before the Committee in its discussions and no overlapping and wastage of effort may arise."

LETTER FROM H.E.

THE O.A.G.:

"I am directed by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 28, 1940, regarding the formation of a committee to be known as 'The Hongkong War Effort Committee,' and to inform you that His Excellency has read this with interest."

"Mr. C. B. Burgess of the Colonial Secretariat has expressed his will-

ingness to undertake the work of liaison proposed in your letter and His Excellency has agreed to this arrangement."

(Sgd.) C. B. BURGESS,
P. Colonial Secretary

LETTER FROM H.E. THE

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

"In the absence of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, I have taken the liberty of replying on his behalf to your letter of June 25, 1940. I have nominated Paymaster Commander C. B. Hickman, R.N., of H.M.S. 'Tamar,' to maintain liaison with the Hongkong War Effort Committee, and I can assure you that you have my wholehearted support in your praiseworthy effort to raise further funds for the successful prosecution of the war."

(Sgd.) A. M. PETERS,
Rear-Admiral.

LETTER FROM H.E. THE

GENERAL OFFICER

COMMANDING:

"I am instructed by the General Officer Commanding to thank you for your letter of June 25 setting out the aims and the composition of your Committee."

"With reference to our telephone conversation regarding the suggested nomination of a Military Representative I will, with your permission, leave this for the moment in abeyance."

"I will, however, as suggested by you, instruct an officer to be present at the Peninsula Hotel at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, July 1, to see if he can be of any assistance."

(Sgd.) A. B. THOMSON,
Brigadier.

LETTER FROM THE

BRITISH LEGION:

"In reply to your letter of 25th ultimo, we are directed by the Chairman to inform you that you, as a member of the British Legion Committee, will be in a position to keep us informed of the organisation's activities."

(Sgd.) THOMSON & C.

OPEN DISCUSSION:

A statement of the steps already put in hand by the Committee has appeared in the Press, and I trust you are all familiar with it. Some of these lines of effort will necessarily have to be altered now that we have lost the bulk of our lady helpers, and I now ask any representative present who cares to speak on the general question of the position today, or who has any specific suggestions to make, to be so.

The following were present at the meeting:—Major C. M. Manners, Rev. J. R. Higgs, C. E. Terry, S. E. Faber, J. A. Ritchie and Mrs. E. M. Sando (members of the Committee), and Messrs. B. Wyllie (S.C.M.P. War Fund), Major C. Champkin (A.D.C.), B. A. O. Hallows (St. Patrick's Society), J. B. Bindman (American Club), B. J. Jarvis (Dutch Community), G. A. de Figueiredo (Club de Lasciano), L. R. de Almeida (Finnish Club), A. Rahmin (Modern Musical Society) and Lau Yuk-wah (Shing Benevolent Society).

SINGAPORE BLACKOUT A BIG SUCCESS

But Many Lessons Learnt

Singapore took its blackout more seriously last week than it had ever done previously. Except for a number of advertising signs which someone had forgotten to switch off, and a few other lights left on by people who failed to realise that the instructions were meant to be obeyed, there was as complete a darkness over Singapore during the curfew period as the authorities could have wished, writes a Malaya Tribune reporter.

If it showed that Singapore could effectively hide from an air raid within a few minutes of the alarm being given, the blackout also showed that the local A.R.P. organisation was both willing and efficient.

The night's experience, however, proved that little matters of detail in the running of Singapore's passive defence corps, could be improved on.

For example, both warden and headquarters staff found difficulty in identifying "A" stations or "B" stations, "C" stations or "D" stations over the telephone with the result that there was some duplication of messages received and instructions issued.

For future blackouts it is possible that this alphabetical designation of group centres will be done away with and familiar code names or the Army sound alphabet may be used.

Another improvement which Headquarters staff unanimously agreed was very necessary was some means whereby the confusion in the office arising out of the multitude of telephone calls made during an air raid, be changed for some better system.

In this respect, it is understood that the Post Office, who have had considerable experience in the settling of a similar problem in their telegraph offices, might be consulted to bring about an improvement in the A.R.P. headquarters staff offices.

A.R.P. HEADQUARTERS
Nerve centre of the blackout and the air raid, was the A.R.P. headquarters where there were more than 20 voluntary officers besides A.R.P. clerks and officers.

voluntary officers and A.R.P. department staff men at work. They worked in a fever of concentration from the minute the air raid alarm signal from Fort Canning put their organisation into gear.

For half an hour messages were received, and sent out and the new telephone exchange set up as part of the A.R.P. headquarters equipment, was taxed to its limit.

Three bombers "raided" Singapore. The sound of their engines was picked up by the sound locators of the anti-aircraft batteries some minutes before the planes themselves were in a position to let loose their bombs.

From the A.A. batteries the signal went to Fort Canning and after A.R.P. headquarters had been informed, the sirens, wardens whistles and loudspeakers of the public broadcast system, sounded the alarm.

PROGRAMMES INTERRUPTED
For the first time, radio listeners were informed of the "air raid" by the Singapore station which interrupted its programme to broadcast the sirens and later the "All clear."

Criticisms of the previous blackout alarms during which a large part of Singapore was unable to hear either the sirens or the wardens whistles was thus met, and even further improvements will be made by extensions during the next few months.

Pedestrians gave the wardens unnecessary trouble by roaming the roads during the curfew. It is emphasised that this should not occur in the next blackout and wardens have instructions to see that the rule is not disobeyed.



TALKING THINGS OVER

NO DISHONEST INTENTION

Remarking that although there was no doubt that the method used by Frericks to obtain the money was shady, Mr. J. G. Rapoport, the Singapore Third Magistrate, said that the prosecution had not proved that Frericks had cheated Mr. P. Given-Wilson as he had given him an I.O.U. for the money, and granted him a discharge, at the conclusion of the case for the prosecution.

Cyril W. Frericks was charged with having cheated Mr. P. Given-Wilson by dishonestly inducing him to give him \$55 as a 10 per cent. advance commission on \$550 for the sale of Mr. Wilson's car.

TO SELL CAR

According to the prosecution, conducted by Mr. D. R. Cowie, it was stated that Frericks visited Mr. Wilson who wanted to sell his car.

Frericks was alleged to have informed him he had a buyer in a "Captain" McQuillan at Changi and made several trips to Changi in Mr. Wilson's car.

The day before the deal was to

INDIA WANTS INDEPENDENCE

NEW DELHI, July 8 (Reuters)—The Working Committee of Congress has adopted a resolution, demanding a British declaration, giving India complete independence, and as a first step, that Britain shall constitute a Provisional National Government.

The resolution declares that if there were measures adopted in Congress, they will be able to throw full weight into the effort for an effective organisation of the country's defence.

go through. Frericks asked Mr. Wilson for \$55. It was given to him and Frericks made out an I.O.U. for the amount. The money was to be returned if the deal did not go through.

Later, Mr. Wilson discovered that there was no "Captain" McQuillan at Changi, but that there was a Lieutenant McQuillan.

As the money was not returned and the deal did not come through a report was made to the police and Frericks was arrested.

Mr. A. V. L. Davies defended Frericks.

'SIXTH COLUMN' FORMED IN KUALA LUMPUR

There is a very strong movement afoot in Kuala Lumpur, supported by many leading citizens to form a "Sixth Column."

Considerable press attention has been given to it and during the past two days public interest in the suggestion has been running high.

A "Sixth Column" would, of course, have the function of combating in every way possible evident signs of our enemy's "war of nerves." It would aim to restore confidence to those who are exhibiting at any time the least symptoms of faint-heartedness, or who may have temporarily forgotten that the British are a virile race, never in their history having proved incapable of self-defence. It would also arrest rumour and scaremongering.

THE RULES

Rules for "Six Columnists" are these:

All members should engage in the war effort and encourage others to do the same.

They should keep fit physically and mentally.

They should live frugally.

They should be kind and considerate in their judgment of our allies and friends.

They should contribute to the cause by every means of money, mind and muscle.

They should study "moral rearmament" that is, they should endeavour in their personal lives to make themselves worthy of the victory and peace that shall be.

They should preserve a steady aim towards a peace which shall be just and durable.

The suggestion for the formation of such a column was first made by a triumvirate of citizens, one a Government servant, another a member of the business community, the third a representative of an organised religion.

Membership would be open to all loyal British subjects, irrespective of race, creed or class, who were willing to accept unreservedly the maxims set out above.



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WEATHER REPORT

Hongkong Royal Observatory

10 a.m., July 8.

Barometer (at sea level), 29.38 ins.

Temperature, 87 F.

Humidity, 81 per cent.

Wind Direction, W.

Wind Force (Beaufort), 3.

Temperature; maximum yesterday, 89 F.

Temperature; minimum last night, 82 F.

Rainfall for 24 hrs. ending 10th today, nil.

Total rainfall since January 1st, 71.35 ins.

Against an average of, 41.63 ins.

Sunset tonight, 7.11 p.m.

Sunrise tomorrow, 5.45 a.m.

4 p.m., July 8.

Barometer (at sea level), 29.30 ins.

Temperature, 65 F.

Humidity, 85 per cent.

Wind Direction, CALM.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE

From 9 to 15 July 1940.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week	Day of Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Tue.	9	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		00 34	4 6	04 57	2 7
Wed.	10	11 30	7 3	18 35	0 6
		01 00	4 8	03 52	2 9
Thur.	11	13 34	6 6	19 16	1 0
		01 58	5 0	06 55	3 0
Fri.	12	13 38	6 0	30 02	1 6
		03 45	5 3	08 20	3 1
Sat.	13	14 45	5 3	30 48	2 1
		03 42	5 5	10 12	2 9
Sun.	14	16 11	4 6	31 38	2 6
		04 41	5 9	11 49	2 4
Mon.	15	17 45	4 2	32 31	2 9
		05 36	6 2	13 01	1 3
		19 19	4 1	33 30	2 2

Wind Force (Beaufort), 0.

Maximum temperature, 88 F.

Minimum temperature, 82 F.

Rainfall, nil.

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THE Undersigned have received instructions

to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

Thursday, the 11th July, 1940 commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 5 Peak Mansions, The Peak.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE including

1 Oak Dining Room Suite
1 Maple and Cherrywood Bed Room Suite
1 Upright Piano

and

1 Frigidaire (in good condition)

On View from noon on Wednesday, the 10th July, 1940.

Terms: Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions

to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

Thursday, the 11th July, 1940 commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 3, King's Apartment, First Floor, Austin Road.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Particulars from Catalogue

On View from Wednesday, the 10th July, 1940.

LAMMERT BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.

MARKET REPORT

FROM ROZA BROS.

Monday July 8.
Silver prices were unchanged over the week-end, the quotations remaining at 21.11/16 for Ready and 21.9/16 for Forward. American Silver was not quoted. The London-New York cross-rate was quoted at 402.1/2. New York/London was quoted at 377.

MARKET

Extremely quiet.

STERLING

Sellers at 1/31/32 July and 1/2.15/16 probably October, buyers at 1/3 Cash.

U. S. DOLLARS

The market opened with a small seller at 23.7/16 for Cash. Subsequently the market steadied to 23.1/2 leading to a small business at 23.5/8 for Cash. At the close there were sellers at 23.1/2 for Cash and possible buyers at 23.5/8 for Cash.

SHANGHAI DOLLARS

Opened with sellers at 375 and later business was reported at 375 and 374.1/2. The market closed with sellers at 374 for Spot.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Sterling at 4d and U.S. Dollars at 6.5/16, both sellers for Spot.

AFTERNOON MARKET

Dull.

STERLING

The market closed with sellers at 1/23.1/32 July, buyers at 1/3 for Cash.

U. S. DOLLARS

Sellers at 23.1/2 July, buyers at 23.5/8 for Cash.

SHANGHAI DOLLARS

A small business was done this afternoon at 374.1/2. Closed with sellers at 374, buyers at 375 for Spot.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Sterling at 4d sellers for Spot and U.S. Dollars at 6.5/16 sellers for Spot.

Finance and Commerce

JUNE AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION WAS DOUBLE

"Much To Do," Says Beaverbrook

LONDON, July 8 (Reuter).—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, issued a statement that aircraft production during June was more than double the number produced in June of last year.

We have also produced more than double the number of engines, thus increasing the surplus stock.

American aircraft arriving here represent a considerable contribution of our air fleet, and if the seas remained as free to us as they are at present, American shipments will soon give an additional output in every month of real value to us.

The total value of aircraft orders placed with the United States exceeded \$1,000,000,000. We have also bought over \$50,000,000 worth of aircraft and parts in Canada, from where deliveries of certain types have come forward in increasing quantities.

Lord Beaverbrook said, "There are hard facts. Books of account will tell the record. There is much to do before we can be satisfied with our achievements in production."

MERCHANTS PROTEST AT IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

A resolution to forward appeals to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Consul-General in regard to the restrictions imposed on the importation of certain foodstuffs from China was passed at a meeting of four Chinese business guilds, held at the premises of the Cantonese Merchants' Guild, Singapore.

The meeting decided to appeal to the Chamber and the Consul-General to point out to Government the importance of the foodstuffs restricted since the commencement of the war, and to ask for the repeal of the restrictions—and in certain cases, prohibitions—at least in instances where the goods concerned were of very low value.

It was pointed out by the chairman, Mr. Peng Shing Wong, president of the Cantonese Merchants' Guild, that the restrictions imposed on the goods—dried and preserved vegetables and proprietary and raw drugs and medicines—affected the working classes most.

"These dried and preserved vegetables are considered only secondary in importance to rice," declared Mr. Wong, "particularly to people who come from China."

People who live in distant estates find it most difficult and expensive to go down to the town to purchase their foodstuffs daily, and so mainly rely on these preserved and dried vegetables, said Mr. Wong.

The total value of these dried and preserved vegetables, drugs

and medicines imported last year was approximately \$4,700,000. At the present the amount imported is based on the total amount for 1938, and this is considered insufficient.

Following suggestions by other members of the meeting, the resolution to appeal to the Chamber and the Consul-General was passed.

2nd Annual Meeting of C.I.C.

The second annual conference of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives will be held at Chungking on July 18 to review the work in the past and lay down plans for the future.

Representatives from sixteen provinces have arrived in the wartime capital.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, who is concurrently Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, has invited leaders of various circles in Chungking to an exhibition of products of the industrial co-operatives, says Central News.

H.K. STOCK EXCHANGE

Amongst transactions reported during the day were Unions at \$320/325, Providents at \$34, Trams at \$14.30 and New China Lights at \$3.05. There are buyers of Hongkong Banks at \$1100, Lands at \$29 and Old China Lights at \$5.80 but there has been no response from Sellers.

BUYERS

H.K. Banks, \$1100.
Union Ins., \$320.
Lands, \$29.50.
China Lights (Old), \$5.80.

SALES

Union Ins., \$320/25.
Providents, \$35.40/40.
Hotels, \$3.25.
Trams, \$14.30.
China Lights (N), 3.05.

HONGKONG SHARE QUOTATIONS

STOCK EXCHANGE, SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION

Buyers	Sellers	Salts	Nominal	MONDAY 8. JULY.	Buyers	Sellers	Salts	Nominal
				Banks				
\$1100	...	\$1100	10...	H.K. Banks	...	...	...	\$1100
...	Do. (Col. Reg.)	...	...	...	265
...	Do. (Lon. Reg.)	...	...	...	265
...	Chartered Banks	...	...	...	265
...	Mercantile Bks. "A"	...	...	...	265
...	Mercantile Bks. "C"	...	...	...	265
...	Bank of East Asia	...	...	...	265
...	N. C. & S. Banks	...	...	...	265
...	Insurance	...	...	...	265
...	Canton Insurance	...	...	...	265
...	Union Insurance	...	...	...	265
...	Underwriters	...	...	...	265
...	H.K. Fire	...	...	...	265
...	Shipping	...	...	...	265
...	Douglases	...	...	...	265
...	Steamboats	...	...	...	265
...	Indo-Chinas (Prof.)	...	...	...	265
...	Indo-Chinas (Def.)	...	...	...	265
...	Shells	...	...	...	265
...	Waterboat	...	...	...	265
...	Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.	...	...	...	265
...	H.K. & S. Wharves	...	...	...	265
...	Providents	...	...	...	265
...	H.K. Docks (Old)	...	...	...	265
...	H.K. Docks (New)	...	...	...	265
...	Shanghai Docks	...	...	...	265
...	Mining	...	...	...	265
...	Kailans	...	...	...	265
...	Raubs	...	...	...	265
...	Hong Kong Mines	...	...	...	265
...	Lands, Hotels and Buildings	...	...	...	265
...	H.K. & S. Hotels	...	...	...	265
...	H.K. Lands	...	...	...	265
...	Do. 4% Debentures	...	...	...	265
...	Shanghai Lands	...	...	...	265
...	H.K. Realities	...	...	...	265
...	Humphreys	...	...	...	265
...	Chinese Estates	...	...	...	265
...	Cotton Mills	...	...	...	265
...	Ewo (S.)	...	...	...	265
...	S'hai Cottons (S.)	...	...	...	265
...	Zoong Sings (S.)	...	...	...	265
...	Wing On Textiles (S.)	...	...	...	265
...	Public Utilities	...	...	...	265
...	H.K. Tramways	...	...	...	265
...	Peak Tram (old)	...	...	...	265
...	Peak Tram (new)	...	...	...	265
...	Star Ferries	...	...	...	265
...	Y-mat Ferries	...	...	...	265
...	China Lights (O)	...	...	...	265
...	China Lights (New)	...	...	...	265
...	H.K. Electric (Old)	...	...	...	265
...	H.K. Electric (New)	...	...	...	265
...	Macao Electric (Old)	...	...	...	265
...	Macao Electric (New)	...	...	...	265
...	Sandakan Light	...	...	...	265
...	Telephones (old)	...	...	...	265
...	Telephones (new)	...	...	...	265
...	S'pore Tractions (Ord.)	...	...	...	265
...	Industrials	...	...	...	265
...	Cald. Mag. (Ord.) S.	...	...	...	265
...	Cald. Mag. (Prof.) S.	...	...	...	265
...	Canton Ice	...	...	...	265
...	Cementa	...	...	...	265
...	H.K. Ropes	...	...	...	265
...	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	265
...	Dairy Farms	...	...	...	265
...	Entertainments	...	...	...	265
...	Constructions (old)	...	...	...	265
...	Constructions (new)	...	...	...	265
...	Lane Crawford	...	...	...	265
...	Nanyang Tobacco	...	...	...	265
...	Singapore	...	...	...	265
...	Ob. G. 5% 1925 G.Bds.	...	...	...	265
...	H.K. Govt. 4% Loans	...	...	...	265
...	H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan	...	...	...	265
...	H.K. Wing On	...	...	...	265
...	S'hai Wing On	...	...	...	265
...	Vibro Piling	...	...	...	265
...	Marmans Inv. (Lon)	...	...	...	265
...	Marmans Inv. (H.K.)	...	...	...	265
...	Wm. Fowells	...	...	...	265
...	1 Sale to Shanghai	...	...	...	265

DRIVE TO RAISE ARMS OUTPUT

Unions Ready For Bigger Effort

Overhaul of Britain's war production is in progress.

No Cabinet decision has been reached, but the new Ministers, with their officials, are busy revising existing schemes and planning new measures which will intensify and increase production immediately—absorb the unemployed and set in motion machine tools now standing idle.

Among plans under discussion and rapidly reaching completion are:

Establishment of a single authority to organise war production in consultation with the Ministers for Air Production, Labour and Supply.

A speeding-up of the introduction of women into industry.

New machinery for the distribution of skilled labour.

Extension of training in the workshops.

Diversion of workers from luxury trades to the arms industry by the prohibition of manufacture of non-essentials.

There is no doubt that the trade unions are ready to co-operate in all the plans outlined.

MACHINERY IDLE

A well-known trade union leader summing up the union's attitude, said recently:

"We are ready to make any sacrifice in these grave days, but it is impossible for us to take the initiative. There are still hundreds of thousands unemployed; many thousands are working short-time; machinery is standing idle."

"No attempt has been made to organise a three-shift system. We hope the new Ministers are taking this in hand, together with the organisation of an improved system of supply of materials and more energetic steps to secure certain materials of which there is a shortage." (Daily Telegraph).

COMFORT MISSION IN HONGKONG

Eleven members of the South Seas Chinese Comfort Mission have arrived in Hongkong on their way to the South Seas after a three month trip in China.

Mr. Chen 'Chung-kan', leader of the group, highly praised the growth of national consciousness and progress of reconstruction in China. He said that during their trip in the interior they paid special attention to the natural resources in various parts of the country.

SAY
Gordon's
...and know
what you're
drinking!



NO COLOURING MATTER
NO INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS

SIAN'S MODERN CAVE-HOSPITAL

Twenty-three loess caves in one of Sian's suburbs have been converted into the city's newest modern hospital. They are situated in the backyard of a Taoist temple. Its well-attended plants and shrubs give the hospital a lovely garden. And the 30 feet "roof" of these caves give ample protection for its patients and equipment against Japanese bombing.

The north-west Hospital, established by the North-west National Health Administration, has reasons for its location. Sian is barely 180 kilometers from the Yellow River front and has been repeatedly visited by Japanese bombers.

During the bombings last March, the Jenkins and Robertson Memorial Hospital, a missionary institution with a long history in the Shensi capital, was twice bombed and its operation room and clinic wrecked. The hospital has since moved to a missionary school outside the city.

The new hospital is placed in caves to avoid a similar fate.

SIX DEPARTMENTS
With an annual budget of \$130,000, the hospital has an outpatient department in Sian city, and 13 wards, all in caves, in the Taoist temple yard. Those wards have 100 beds. The remaining 10 caves are serving as clinics and dormitories for the staff. New cave-wards can be "constructed" on short notice when necessary.

The hospital is divided into six departments, medicine, surgery, eye, ear-nose-throat, children, and obstetrics. It has 21 qualified doctors, including six department heads, six senior doctors, six residents, and three interns. Some of them are returned students from America or England. It has also 34 registered nurses, all of them native-trained girls.

The patients get every service free from the hospital. The only fee one has to pay is the 20-cent deposit for the medicine bottle.

The cave-wards are dry and well-ventilated. The operation room and laboratory, however, are housed in one of the temple halls for convenience. The majority of those operated on in this hospital are trauma sufferers.

Full attention is given to civilians, since Sian has a number of military hospitals in nearby towns to look after wounded soldiers.

Canada exported farm implements and machinery in April to the value of \$759,000 in comparison with \$354,000 in April, 1939. Purchases by the United Kingdom totalled \$243,408, the United States \$187,432, British South Africa \$71,835, Argentina \$43,153, Southern Rhodesia \$30,829, and Australia \$27,815.

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HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION
Volume of Business Transacted on Monday, July 8, 1940.
China Providents \$500 + 3.50
500 3.50
1,000 3.50
China Lights (N) 500 3.05
H.K. Tramways 500 14.30
H.K. Electric (N) 100 34.50
200 33.75
3,800
*Sale on Saturday, the 6th inst.
The total value is \$33,025.00.

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FLOWER AND VEGETABLE
SEEDS**
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Messrs. Suttons & Sons, Reading.

FOREIGN MARKETS & QUOTATIONS

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

JULY 8, 1940.

On London:—	
Telegraphic Transfer 1/8 7/8	
Bank Bills, on demand 1/8 7/8	
Credits 4 months' sight 1/3 3/8	
On Shanghai:—	
On demand 365	
On Singapore:—	
On demand 58 3/4	
On Japan:—	
On demand 98	
On India:—	
Telegraphic Transfer 1/2 1/2	
On demand 1/2 1/2	
On New York:—	
Bank Bills, on demand 23 1/8	
Credits, 60 days' sight 24 1/8	
On Batavia:—	
On demand 43 1/8	
On Paris:—	
Bank Bills, on demand 106 1/2	
Credits 4 months' sight 110	
On Saigon:—	
On demand 108	
On Manila:—	
On demand 46 1/4	
On Bangkok:—	
On demand 149 1/8	
On Sterling Notes:—	
Bank Buying Rate 1/8	
Bar Silver per oz. 21 11/16	

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, July 8 (Reuters).	
Official T.T. Rates	
London	Opening 0/3 3/4
New York	5-7/8
Japan	25
Paris	20-3/4N
Hongkong	24-7/8

Sterling	
Opening	
Spot	0/4 0/3-63/84
July	0/4 0/3-63/84
Aug.	0/4-15/18 0/3-15/16
U.S. Dollars	
Spot	\$6-9/32 \$6-7/32
July	6-9/32 6-7/32
Aug.	6-5/32 6-1/8
Market—Uncertain	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

(REUTERS SERVICE)

London, July 5.
The following quotations are the middle prices at the close of the market in London. All quotations are subject to confirmation and no responsibility is assumed for errors in transmission.

War Loan, 3 1/2% (Red after 1952)	99
Canton-K'loon Rly. 5%	6
Chinese 4 1/2% Gold Loan, 1898 (Brit. Issue)	43
Chinese 5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	43
Chin. 4 1/2% Anglo-French Loan, 1908	44
Chinese 5% Crisp Loan, 1912	17
Chinese 5% Reorg. Loan, 1913 (Ldn. Iss.)	24
Chinese 8% Ster. Notes, 1925 (Wickers)	8
Chin. Imperial Rly. 5% Loan	56
Hunan Rly. 5%	12
Hukuang Rly. 5%, 1911 (L.P. N.Y. Issue)	14
Hukuang Rly. 5%, 1911 (German Issue)	11
Lung T'ing & U. Hal Rly. 5% 1913	11
S'hai-N'king Rly. 5%	15
Tientsin-Pukow Rly. 5% (Brit. Stpd.)	8
Tientsin-Pukow Rly. 5% (German Stpd.)	8
Tientsin-Pukow Rly. 5% (Brit. Stpd. Suppl. Loan)	8
Tientsin-Pukow Rly. 5% (Ger. Stpd. Suppl. Loan)	8
Jap. 5% Ster. Loan, 1907	28 1/2
Jap. 5% Ster. Loan, 1924	5
Ger. 7% Intl. Loan, 1924	5
Chartered Bank	5 1/2
H.K. & S'hai Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	65
H.K. & S'hai Bank (Col. Reg.)	65
Chinese Eng. & Mining (bearer)	15 1/8
Chosen Corporation	6 1/8
Pekin Syndicate	2
S'hai Elec. Constr. Co.	15
S'hai Waterworks "A"	13 1/2
Union Insurance	20
Gala Kalumpung Rubber	15
B.A. Tob. (bearer)	68 1/2
Mercantile Bank	11 1/2
Dunlop Rubber	25 3/4
Bristol Aeroplane	9 1/4
Imperial Chemical Ind.	24
United Steel	18 3/4
Woolworths	48
Marzban Investments	8 1/8
Western Holdings	7 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATION

(REUTERS SERVICE)

JULY 7, 1940.

STOCKS	Last Sale	STOCKS	Last Sale
Adams Express	5*	Kennecott Copper	25 1/2
Allegheny Steel Co.	21 1/2	Lakey Foundry & Mac	3*
Allis Chalmers	29 1/2	Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass	37 1/2
Aluminum Ltd.	60	Lockhead Aircraft	23 1/2
Amer. Can.	95 1/2	Loew's Inc.	24 1/2
American Cyanamid B.	31 1/2	Loft Incorporated	24 1/2
Amer. & Foreign Power	11*	Mack Truck Inc.	19 1/2
Amer. & Foreign \$7 pf.	15*	Martin, Glen L.	29 1/2
American Gas & Elec.	34 1/2	McKesson & Robbins, pf.	21 1/2
Amer. Locomotive	12 1/2	Monksanto Chemical	89 1/2
Amer. Metals Co.	13 1/2	Montgomery Ward	39 1/2
Amer. Radiator	5 1/2	National Aviation	9 1/2
Amer. Rolling Mill	11	Nat. Dairy Products	13 1/2
Amer. S'ing and Ring Co.	35 1/2	Nat. Distillers	7
Amer. Sugar Refining	13 1/2	National Gypsum	16 1/2
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	160 1/2	Nat. Power & Light	7 1/2
Amer. Tobacco "B"	7 1/2	National Steel Corp.	58
Aviation Corp.	4 1/2	National Supply Corp.	5 1/2
Bacok & Wilcox	22 1/2	New York Central	12 1/2
Baldwin Locomotive	14 1/2	Niagara Hudson Power	4 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	31*	N. American Aviation	15 1/2
Barber Asphalt Co.	9 1/2	North American Co.	20 1/2
Barnsdall Oil	8 1/2	North Pacific	6 1/2
Bell Aircraft Corp.	14 1/2	Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	50 1/2
Bendix Aviation	27 1/2	Pacific Gas & Elec.	29 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	75 1/2	Packard Lighting	40 1/2
Bills & Co.	13	Packard Motors	3 1/2
Boeing Airplane Co.	13 1/2	Pan-American Airways	14 1/2
Borg-Warner	16 1/2	Paramount Pictures	5 1/2
Bridgeport Brass Corp.	8 1/2	Pennsylvania R.R.	20 1/2
Briggs Mfg.	17 1/2	Phelps-Dodge	27
Brooklyn-Mhattan Trans.	23 1/2	Philadelphia Read. Coal	1 1/2
Budd M'achuring Corp.	3 1/2	Phillips Petroleum	31*
Canadian Pacific R'way	21*	Pittsburg Coke & Iron	6 1/2
Case, J.I.	47 1/2	Public Service of N.J.	36 1/2
Celanese	28 1/2	Pullman Inc.	21 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	38 1/2	Pure Oil	7 1/2
Chrysler Corp.	63 1/2	Radio Corp. of Am.	4 1/2
Climax-Molybdenum Co.	27 1/2	Reading Company, Com	11 1/2
Colts Patent Fire-Arms	73*	Remington Arms Co., Inc.	4 1/2
Columbia Gas & Elec.	5 1/2	Republic Aviation Corp.	4 1/2
Columbia 6% "A" pf.	80 1/2	Republic Steel	16 1/2
Commercial Credit Co.	29 1/2	Revere Cop. & Brass Inc.	8 1/2
Com. & Southern (Ord.)	1 1/2	Reynolds Tubac. "B"	36 1/2
Consolidated Edison	28 1/2	Richfield Oil	7 1/2
Consolidated Oil	6 1/2	Safeway Stores	41 1/2
Continental Can	39	Schenley Distillers	8 1/2
Continental Oil	18	Sears Roebuck	72 1/2
Copperweld Steel	17 1/2	Shell Union Oil	8 1/2
Corn Products	48 1/2	Socony-Vacuum Oil	8 1/2
Curtiss Wright (C.)	6 1/2	Southern Pacific	8 1/2
Curtiss Wright "A"	23 1/2	Southern Rly \$5 pf.	18 1/2
Deere & Co.	15 1/2	Sperry	55 1/2
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	14 1/2	Splcr. Manufacturing Co.	25*
Douglas Aircraft	67	Standard Brands	6 1/2
Du Pont de Nemours	158	Stand Gas & Elec.	13
Eagle Picher Lead	8 1/2	Standard Oil of California	18 1/2
Eaton Mfg. Co.	28 1/2	Standard Oil of N.J.	32 1/2
Elec. Autolite	31 1/2	Stone & Webster	8 1/2
Elec. Bond & Share	6 1/2	Studebaker Com.	6 1/2
Elec. Bond & Share \$5 pf.	60 1/2	Swift International	17 1/2
Elec. Bond & Share \$8 pf.	68 1/2	Technicolor	9 1/2
Elec. Power & Light \$5 pf.	30	Texas Corp.	38 1/2
Fisk Rubber	11 1/2	Texas Gulf Sulphur	30 1/2
Flintkote	13 1/2	Timken-Axle	23 1/2
Gen. American Trans.	42*	Trans-America Co.	5
Gen. Electric	31 1/2	20th Cent. Fox	6 1/2
Gen. Motors	43 1/2	20th Cent. Fox \$1 pf.	15 1/2
Gen. Railway Signal	11	Union Bag & Paper Corp.	10 1/2
Gen. Tire & Rubber	12 1/2	Union Carbide & Carbon	68 1/2
Gildden	12 1/2	Union Pacific	80
Goodrich (B.F.)	12 1/2	United Aircraft	32 1/2
Goodrich \$5 pf.	50 1/2	United Airlines Trans.	17 1/2
Goodyear Tire & Co.	14 1/2	United Corp.	2
Great Northern Iron Ore	13 1/2	United Corp. \$3 cum pf.	35*
Great Western Sugar	22	United Gas Corp.	1 1/2
Greyhound Corp.	11 1/2	United Gas Improvement	12 1/2
Hercules Powder Co.	80 1/2	U.S. Industrial Alcohol	17 1/2
Hornstake Mining	44 1/2	U.S. Rubber	19 1/2
International Harvester	39 1/2	U.S. Rubber \$8 pf.	77 1/2
Int. Nickel	28 1/2	U.S. Steel	52
Inter. Paper & Power	12 1/2	vanadium	31 1/2
Int. Tel. & Tel.	21*	Vulcan Aircraft	6 1/2
Johns-Manville	56 1/2	Walworth Co.	38 1/2
J. & Laughlin-Steel \$7 pf.	63 1/2	Warner Bros. Pict.	2 1/2

*—bid. —ex. div.

DOW JONES AVERAGE

1939/40

High	Low	Dow Jones Averages	July 5	July 7, 1940	Change
155.93	111.64	99 Industrials	121.51	121.67	121.17 121.59 .08 up
35.90	22.15	20 Rails	25.99	26.10	26.03 26.08 .07 up
37.70	18.03	20 Utilities	22.47	22.60	22.51 22.57 .10 up
32.32	23.06	40 Bonds	87.85	87.85	87.97 .12 up
65.67	45.69	11 Commodity Index	51.88		

Business Done—130,000 shares

Canada still leads the world as a producer of asbestos. Most of it comes from the Eastern Townships of Quebec, which have the largest known deposits in the world. The Dominion's output for 1939 totalled 364,472 tons valued at \$15,859,212 as compared with 288,793 tons valued at \$12,890,195 in 1938.

Canadian fishermen are making a valuable contribution to the war effort in the direction of increasing the supply of food. In all but one of the five sea fisheries provinces, the February catch topped that of February, 1939, and was worth more to the fishermen at point of landing. The Dominion's landings of sea fish and shellfish during the month amounted to 1,137,900 hundredweights and its landed value was \$609,100, which represents a catch almost double that taken a year previous, a comparative increase also being shown in landed value.

PAYNE & CO.

COMMODITY BROKERS
STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING
HONGKONGCOMMODITY MARKET REVIEW
(FROM PAYNE & CO.)

NEW YORK, July 6, 1940.

SINGAPORE RUBBER	Previous	July 6	Change
Close	Opening	Closing	
Buyers	Buyers		
S P O T	38-1/4	38-3/4	up 1/2
OCT./DEC.	33-1/2	34 cts.	up 1 ct.
JAN./MAR.	31-1/2	32 cts.	up 1/2

The market was very steady.

LONDON RUBBER	Previous	July 6	Change
Close	Opening	Closing	
Buyers	Buyers		
S P O T	12-1/2		
AUGUST	12		
SEPTEMBER	11-3/4	CLOSED	
OCT.-DEC.	11-1/2		
JAN.-MARCH	11-1/4		

NEW YORK COTTON: Week-end weather and forecast are generally unfavourable. Fears of damage to the crop due to continued rains are increasing.

NEW YORK RUBBER: Market closed.

CHICAGO WHEAT: Reports of rains in the North-West induced scattered liquidation and hedging. The Trade is nervous but friendly, expecting a lower government estimate on July 10.

NEW YORK STOCKS: Previous close, 121.51; Today's close, 121.59; change, up .08.

NEW YORK COMMODITY MARKET

(REUTERS SERVICE)

New York Cotton, Oct.	High	Low	Close	Change
New York Rubber, Sept.	9.45	9.36	9.35	10 up
Chicago Wheat, Sept.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 off
Chicago Corn, Sept.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/2 off
New York Hides, Sept.	—	—	10.45	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON	Close	Opening	Closing	Change
July	9.85/87	9.85/83	9.78/78	.08 off
July (New contract)	10.15 N	10.01/01	10.04N	.11 off
October	9.35/35	9.36/36	9.45/45	.10 up
December	9.22/22	9.24/24	9.32/32	.10 up
January	9.13 N	9.14b/17a	9.22N	.09 up
March	9.00/00	9.03/03	9.07/07	.07 up
May	8.84/84	8.86/86	8.90/90	.06 up
Spot	10.46 N	—	10.71N	.25 up

Total sales Friday: 31,900 bales.

NEW YORK RUBBER	Close	Opening	Closing	Change
July	20.56b/84a	—	—	—
September	19.04b/08a	—	—	—
December	18.13b/20	—	—	—
January	17.88 N	—	—	—
March	17.68 N	—	—	—
May	17.61 N	—	—	—

CHICAGO WHEAT	Close	Opening	Closing	Change
July	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 off
September	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 off
December	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 off

Friday's sales—19,909,000 bushels.

CHICAGO CORN	Close	Opening	Closing	Change
July	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 3/4	1 1/2 off
September	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 3/4	1 1/2 off
December	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 3/4	1 off

WINNIPEG WHEAT	Close	Opening	Closing	Change
July	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	unch.
October	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	—
December	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	—

NEW YORK HIDES	Close	Opening	Closing	Change
September	10.45/50a	—	—	—
December	10.65/65	—	—	—
New York Official	34-3/4	—	—	—
NY-London Cross Rate	3.88-1/2	—	—	—

unquoted 3.77

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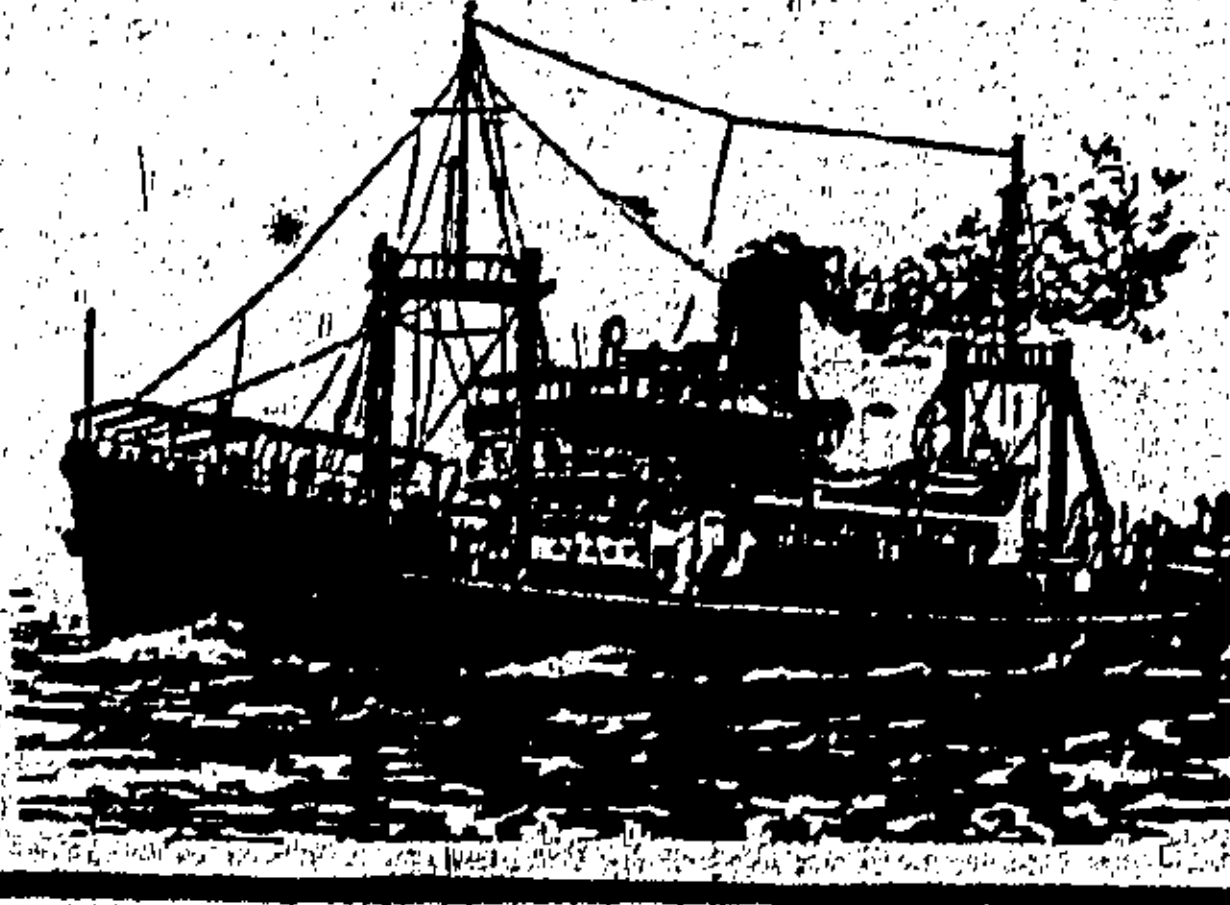
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila.
KITANO MARU Saturday, 27th July

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.
GINGO MARU Wednesday, 10th July
ANYO MARU Sunday, 28th July

RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore
TUSIMA MARU Sunday, 10th July
MATUE MARU Saturday, 27th July

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Hours Of Government Offices Lengthened

Standard hours in Government offices in Singapore have been lengthened by one hour as from July 1. They were formerly from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., says the Malaya Tribune.

Fresh instructions have been issued from the Colonial Secretariat as follows:

"The standard hours for attendance of the clerical and supervisory staff at public offices are from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on week-days and from 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. It is, however, by no means intended that heads of offices shall be restricted to employing their officers during the hours prescribed by this instruction if public business necessitates earlier or later attendance."

FOR TRAINING

The change in standard office hours effected by the above instructions has been occasioned principally by the necessity of releasing as many officers as possible for training during the forthcoming periods when the local forces will be embodied.

In order, however, to enable Government departments to continue efficiently to discharge the many additional duties thrown upon them owing to the war, these instructions will not cease to be effective at the end of the training periods referred to above but will continue in force until circumstances justify their being rescinded.

LEAVE CANCELLED

In order that as many Government officers as possible may receive their continuous training with the local forces, all vacation leave is suspended until further notice and approval of such leave to officers who have not yet left Malaya is cancelled.

The suspension of leave does not apply to lady medical officers, matrons, nursing and public health sisters, and European mistresses, or to any officer proceeding on leave prior to retirement.

Applications for vacation leave on special grounds or that leave already granted may be allowed to stand, will be considered on their merits.

CIVIL AIRCRAFT REPAIRS

Mr. T. C. L. Westbrook has been appointed Director of the Aircraft Civil repair organisation.

Mr. Westbrook was general manager of Vickers Armstrong's works at Weybridge until a month ago when he resigned and the 5,000 workers employed there threatened to strike in consequence.

He is 40 and had been connected with Vickers since he began work at 16. He turned out the first Spitfire, and constructed the Schneider Trophy winners of 1929 and 1931.

SENT EVERYONE AWAY THEN HANGED HIMSELF

Financially embarrassed, a Chinese tongkang owner, Tay Boon Kok, decided to take his own life in Singapore.

Waking up grieved and worried on the morning of June 22, he sat with his wife and children and ate his last breakfast. He left the house without a word, walked to his boat and went straight into his cabin.

A few hours later, he was found by his coolie hanging by the neck from a beam near his cabin door.

The Acting Singapore Coroner, Mr. W. MacQuarrie, returned a verdict of suicide at the inquiry.

A tongkang coolie, Loke Teng Soon, described how he found Tay Boon Kok hanging.

"Boon Kok asked all of us to leave the tongkang to enjoy ourselves," said Teng Soon.

We left but when we returned we found him hanging by the neck. I loosened the rope and lowered him. He was dead."

CHANGE BASIS OF CALCULATING ASSESSMENT

Because certain landlords in Singapore collect rent from their tenants according to the Mohammedan calendar and pay assessment to the Municipality according to the ordinary Gregorian calendar, a committee of Municipal Commissioners has decided to revise the present basis of assessment.

This revision will be made in preparing the assessment list for 1941 and it is felt that this will end the anomaly. Landlords who collect rent from their tenants according to the Mohammedan calendar get 37 months' rent for every 36 months of the Gregorian calendar.

A "PROFIT" Their assessment, however, has hitherto been calculated according to the Gregorian calendar, so that they make a "profit" of one month's rent assessment every three years.

To settle this anomaly the Municipality will, in the next list, calculate the assessment for these particular landlords' houses on the basis of 12 1/3 months' rent yearly.

When adoption of this revised basis of annual assessment was agreed to by the committee it was added that it would be dependent on the fact that there was no legal difficulty.

Since this decision was made on June 17, the legal aspect has been examined and it has been found that no difficulty exists to prevent the Commissioners adopting the revised method of assessment.

(Malaya Tribune).

Evacuation Of Malayan Children

Mr. S. B. Palmer at the Federal Council meeting in Kuala Lumpur raised the question of whether the Government had considered arranging for children in England whose parents are in this country to be evacuated to Malaya.

He said, "A number of parents wish to bring their children out but find extreme difficulty in getting passages and making the necessary arrangement. I suggest the Government might explore the position and enquire if arrangements cannot be made with the British Government and the Malayan Agent in London."

Mr. Hugh Fraser, the Federal Secretary, replied:

"With regard to the question of children this Government is already in communication with the authorities in the United Kingdom on the subject. What the outcome might be I am not in a position to say."

"The Agent of Malaya House," said Mr. Fraser, "has signified his willingness to do what he can and the matter is receiving the consideration of this Government."

Municipality will, in the next list, calculate the assessment for these particular landlords' houses on the basis of 12 1/3 months' rent yearly.

When adoption of this revised basis of annual assessment was agreed to by the committee it was added that it would be dependent on the fact that there was no legal difficulty.

Since this decision was made on June 17, the legal aspect has been examined and it has been found that no difficulty exists to prevent the Commissioners adopting the revised method of assessment.

(Malaya Tribune).

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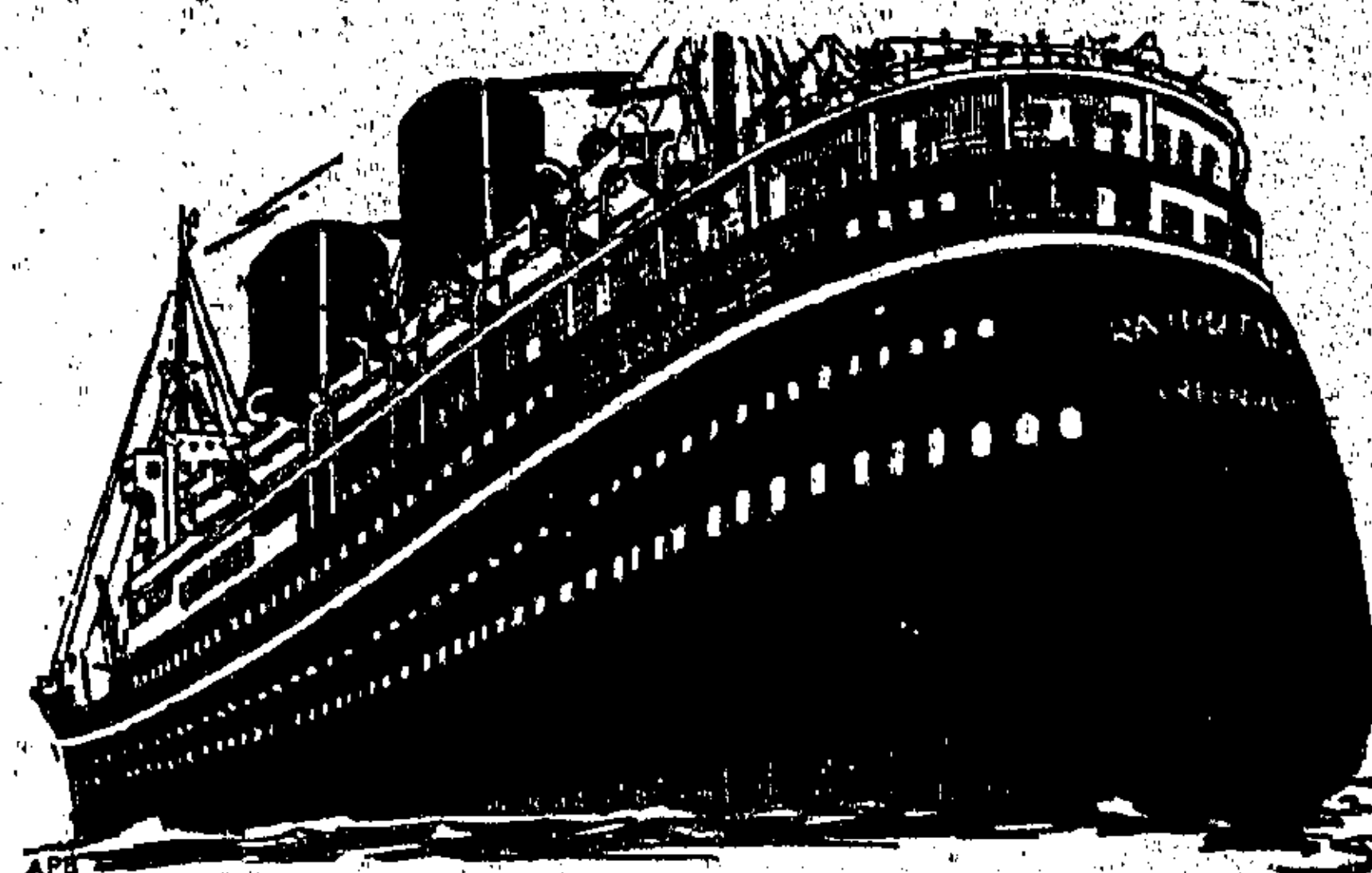
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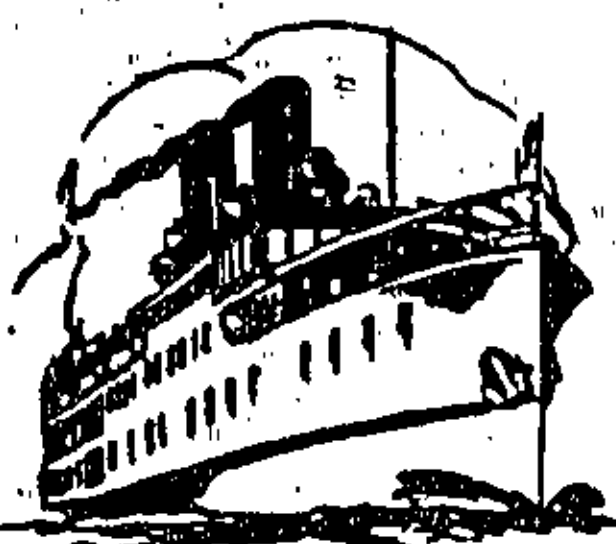
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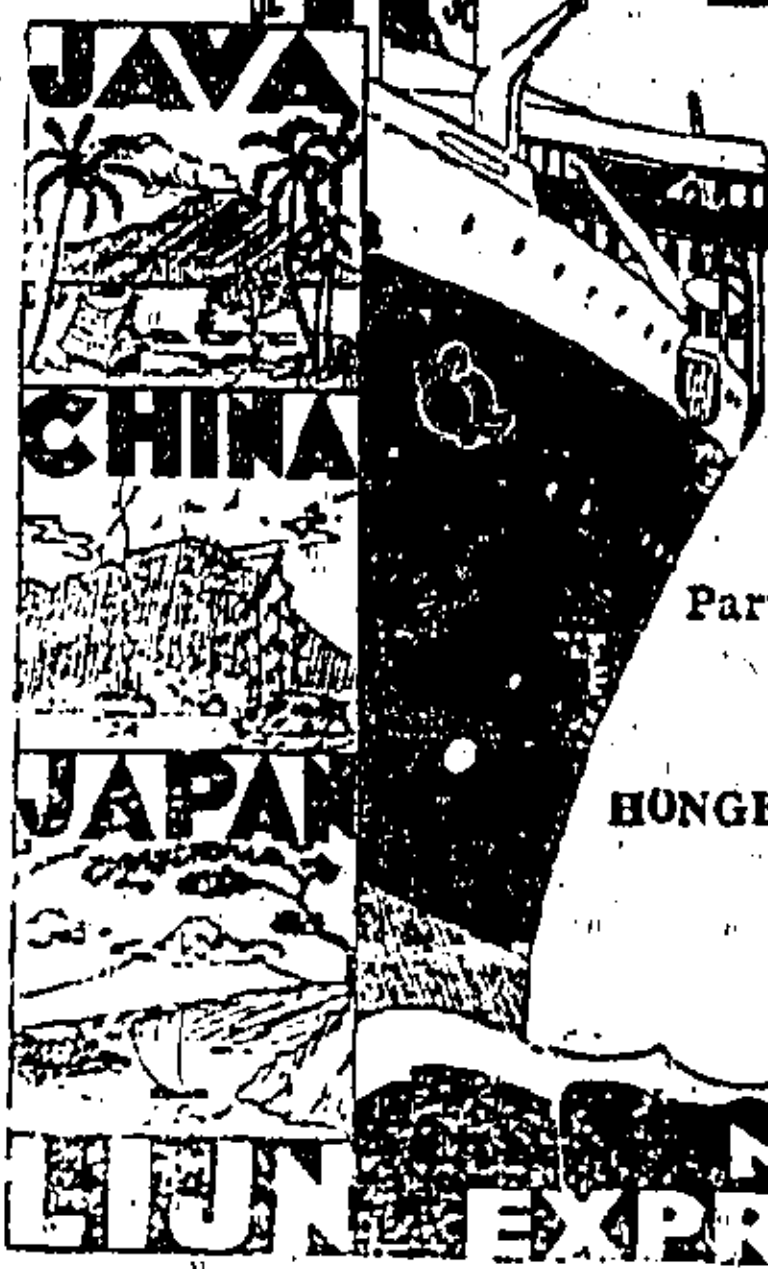
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OVERSEAS CHINESE CONTRIBUTIONS VITAL TO RESISTANCE

CHUNGKING, July 8 (Central).—The material and spiritual contribution to China of the 8,000,000 Chinese abroad has been vital to the country's successful resistance, according to General Wu Te-chen, Minister of Overseas Affairs.

During the last three years overseas Chinese have contributed \$180,000,000 for relief, or a monthly average of at least \$5,000,000. The sale of Liberty Bonds alone has amounted to \$51,150,346 while National Defence Bonds have aggregated \$8,265,138, and Gold Bonds \$32,915,880 and \$22,924.

When China launched her appeal for winter garments, Chinese abroad as well as those at home rallied in a campaign to make 9,000,000 cotton-padded garments available. In drives for the requisite funds the Chinese community in San Francisco raised \$1,000,000 (National currency) and the Chinese in Palembang, Sumatra, \$150,000. The All-Burma Chinese Relief Association succeeded in raising \$100,000 while Chinese in Sourabaya, Java, contributed \$50,000.

The Chinese Women's War Aid Association in the Philippines, besides having previously remitted \$50,000 for a similar purpose, raised an additional \$100,000. The Singapore Relief Society also sent another donation, this time \$200,000 in addition to a former remittance of \$51,000. Altogether the Chinese abroad succeeded in raising \$4,000,000 for the winter garment drive alone.

FROM ALL PARTS

A common sight that greets the eye of one who travels through the war areas are numerous ambulances and trucks bearing the Red Cross sign and, in Chinese and foreign script, the names of their donors. From all parts of the world these ambulances and trucks have come: from Hongkong, Burma, and the Philippines; from the Federated Malay States, and the Dutch East Indies; from America and Australasia.

In New York City alone, the Chinese started to raise more money for 100 fully equipped ambulances. Java sent a completely equipped unit including twenty doctors and dressers, nine motor ambulances, and 25,000,000 quinine pills, together with large quantities of other medical supplies. Funds sufficient to support eight more operative units for one year were also collected there.

Chinese in the Dutch East Indies sent \$1,200,000 worth of medical supplies to the Red Cross, and Penang dispatched forty first-aid men, who, after undergoing intensive training, were sent to the front.

From Sumatra came a group of expert motor drivers and mechanics who joined the transportation department of the Red Cross Medical Corps, and brought with them three ambulances.

From overseas Chinese in Halphong, French Indo-China, came urgently needed medical supplies. Philippine Chinese recently donated 150,000 pounds of vaseline to the Government. Singapore Chinese, with a capital of \$1,000,000 have started a factory for manufacturing needed medical supplies, materials for the wounded.

CIVILIAN DEATHS

Indiscriminate bombings by Japanese planes have resulted in countless civilian deaths. Therefore, overseas Chinese in the Philippines started raising funds for the purchase of a flying squadron, to strengthen the air defence of the Chinese National Government. The Philippine Chinese have already raised \$195,015 for aviation construction and \$3,403,009 for air force maintenance.

In America, the Chinese community also raised sufficient money to enable the establishment of an aviation school. Forty pilots from this school, accompanied by 50 American-born mechanics having special knowledge of pursuit and fighting planes, have already set out for China. Passing through San Francisco on their way, they were presented with ten aeroplanes as a farewell gift. Following the example of them in the United States, the Chinese in Honolulu and other places in the South Seas are training many young men as pilots and mechanics before sending them home to join the Chinese Air Force.

Madame Chiang's appeal to Chinese women all over the world to adopt or aid war orphans has met with a magnificent response. Women's relief societies use many methods of raising money for the support of the 30,000 war

orphans taken from the Japanese occupied areas of China. Since the New Life Movement Association sponsored the "Friends of the Wounded" campaign, there have been excellent results. The original aim was 100,000 "friends," but more than seven times this number were enlisted at home. As soon as this movement was launched abroad, money was remitted by cable from all parts of the globe and reports stated that special societies were being formed for the purpose of enrolling "Friends of the Wounded."

MANPOWER

Apart from financial and material aid, the overseas Chinese have contributed manpower. Many overseas Chinese who have received scientific or other special training have voluntarily come home to serve at the front and in the rear. Many of them have fine records of sacrifice and endurance and not a few have died for their country. Besides the young pilots who returned to join the air force, many others came as members of volunteer corps organised by Chinese abroad.

Others came home in order to proceed directly to the front or to enter the Central Military Academy opened last fall, a group of new faces was to be seen on the campus.

For there were in the student body some 120 robust young men hailing from Hongkong, Macao, British Malaya, the Philippines, French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies.

From Thailand 45 overseas Chinese, including three girls, have entered military service. After having completed one month of rigid training in Kweilin, some are serving as drivers, mechanics, or wireless operators in China's mechanised units; while others are working in arsenals and military car-repair depots.

When fighting first broke out in Shanghai there were only sixteen overseas Chinese guerrillas. As time went on their number grew until today they are a formidable corps. There are also three overseas Chinese units engaged in guerrilla warfare.

REPAIR EXPERTS

More than 3,000 overseas Chinese mechanics, truck drivers, and repair experts have served their country since the outbreak of hostilities. Many of them have been sent to key spots in Free China where the launching of national reconstruction projects has made them particularly useful. The Malayan Chinese, realising that the highways in South China offer them great opportunities for serving the country, have sent back hundreds of experienced motor drivers.

Considerable capital has been invested in China by overseas Chinese who have returned home for the express purpose of organising companies, establishing factories, or commencing reconstruction projects in the rear. The overseas Chinese of the Malay Archipelago, for instance, have been instrumental in modernising tin mining methods in Kwangsi. As early as 1932, they introduced modern mining machinery there and later on invested well over \$1,000,000 in the Kwangsi tin industry.

Overseas Chinese in the South Seas have organised a Siam Development Company, through which raw materials from the province will be marketed abroad in exchange for foreign machinery and manufactured goods. Capital for this company has been set at \$3,000,000 and may later be increased to \$10,000,000.

The company will invest \$1,000,000 in mining, \$1,000,000 in banking, \$500,000 in establishing factories and the remaining \$500,000 for building up department stores, hotels, transportation lines, and other facilities.

For the year 1938, remittances sent back to China by nationals abroad exceeded \$800,000,000, of which over \$120,000,000 was directly

Attacks On Italian Submarines Flying-Boat's Successes

CAIRO, July 8 (Reuter).—Further details of the recent successful actions by the Royal Air Force against Italian submarines in the Mediterranean are just published. A flying-boat on patrol sighted a submarine periscope and delivered a dive-bombing attack, releasing special bombs, two of which fell aft of the conning tower. Immediately the submarine's nose rose sharply to the surface after which the vessel slid downwards vertically.

An oil patch rose and spread to several hundred yards.

DIVE-BOMBED

The following day, the same flying-boat sighted another submarine on the surface. The craft promptly dive-bombed and made several hits with special bombs.

The flying-boat descended and rescued three Lieutenants and a Petty Officer.

While returning the flying-boat sighted a submarine on the surface but, having no bombs left it dived low machine-gunning the conning tower and bridge with all guns.

After a second similar attack the submarine dived with a crash.

THREE ENEMY PLANES DOWNED IN 12 HOURS

MALTA, July 8 (Reuter).—Three enemy aircraft were brought down within 12 hours over the weekend. Two of a total of four raiders were brought down in the sea on Saturday night, when bombs were dropped and the aerodrome machine-gunned, but no damage was done.

One soldier was wounded and there were four civilian casualties in Saturday's raids, but no military objective has been damaged. Four alarms were sounded on Sunday. Two formations of five enemy aircraft dropped several bombs at 9.15 a.m. No military objective was damaged, but two soldiers were killed and six wounded, while nine civilians, including women and children, were killed and one wounded and several houses destroyed.

One enemy plane was shot down into the sea by a British fighter.

SUPPLY SHIPS ATTACKED

LONDON, July 8 (Reuter).—An Admiralty communique states: "Our submarines continue to harass and inflict serious losses upon German sea communications with Norway."

"The submarine H.M.S. Snapper sighted a convoy of supply ships, escorted by an armed trawler and aircraft. The Snapper attacked and hit two ships with torpedoes."

"The remnants of the convoy scattered and made in disorder, for the shelter of a fjord. Later the Snapper sighted a large convoy escorted by armed trawlers and aircraft. A successful attack was carried out and three ships were hit with torpedoes."

COLONY HEALTH RETURNS

Thirty-five cases of tuberculosis, seven of dysentery, four of enteric fever and one each of measles and cerebro-spinal fever were notified to the local Health authorities during the week-end.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Football Association will be held on Friday next, July 12, at 5.30 p.m.

contributed to the national treasury. This colossal inflow of funds is double the maximum amount transmitted by overseas Chinese in times of prosperity. It is partly responsible for the soundness of the nation's wartime finance, by helping China's exchange. Despite three years of warfare, over \$2,000,000,000 has been remitted to the motherland by her patriotic sons abroad.

FOREIGN MAILS

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 9th JULY, 1940, 9.30 A.M.

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

INWARD MAILS

From	Due
Shanghai	9th July
Amoy	9th July
Straits	9th July
Sandakan	9th July
Japan and Shanghai	9th July
Java and Manila	9th July
U. S. A., Honolulu and Japan—(San Francisco date, 19th June)	9th July
Shanghai	9th July
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Service"	10th July
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 25th June	10th July
Shanghai	10th July
Manila	10th July
Straits	10th July
Japan	10th July
Japan and Shanghai	10th July
Shanghai and Amoy	10th July
Canton	10th July
Japan and Shanghai	10th July
Manila	11th July
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 2nd July	11th July
Canton	11th July
Shanghai	11th July
Canton	11th July
Shanghai	11th July
Manila	11th July
Halphong	11th July
Shanghai	11th July
Japan and Manila	11th July
Japan and Shanghai	11th July
Shanghai	11th July
Straits	11th July
Java and Manila	11th July
Japan	11th July
Japan	11th July
Calcutta and Straits	11th July
Shanghai	11th July
Manila	11th July
Australia and Manila	11th July
Australia and Manila	11th July
Sandakan	11th July
Calcutta and Straits	11th July

OUTWARD MAILS

Registered and Parcel Mail are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

For	Date and Time
TUESDAY	
Shanghai and Japan	Tue. 9th 8.30 AM
Manila, Makassar and Sourabaya	8.30 AM
Straits (Parcels only)	5.00 PM
	K.P.O.
	Reg. 5.00 PM
	Ord. 5.30 PM
	G.P.O.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by the "Imperial Airways Service"	Reg. 5.00 PM
	Ord. 7.00 PM
WEDNESDAY	
Shanghai	Wed. 10th 8.30 AM
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	10.30 AM
Bangkok, Sandakan, Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul & Tulagi	11.30 AM
	K.P.O.
	Reg. 2.45 PM
	Ord. 3.30 PM
	G.P.O.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, and United Kingdom	Reg. 2.45 PM
Manila	Ord. 3.30 PM
	4.30 PM
	K.P.O.
	Reg. 5.00 PM
	Ord. 5.30 PM
	G.P.O.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U. S. A., & Europe via "Pan American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services"	Reg. 5.00 PM
	Ord. 7.00 PM
THURSDAY	
Shanghai	Thu. 11th 12.30 PM
Swatow	1.00 PM
	K.P.O.
	Parcels 4.00 PM
	Reg. 5.00 PM
	Ord. 5.30 PM
	G.P.O.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U. S. A., Central and South America and United Kingdom via San Francisco	Parcels 4.00 PM
	Reg. 5.00 PM
	Ord. 7.00 PM
	K.P.O.
	Reg. 5.00 PM
	Ord. 5.30 PM
	G.P.O.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U. S. A., & Europe via "Pan American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services"	Reg. 5.00 PM
Amoy	Ord. 7.00 PM
FRIDAY	
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U. S. A., Central and South America and United Kingdom via Vancouver B.C. (Parcels for Canada only)	Fri. 12th 9.00 AM
Fort Bayard, Hochow & Halphong	Reg. 12th 5.00 PM
	Ord. 12th 6.00 AM
	Noon
	K.P.O.
	Parcels 3.00 PM
	Reg. 5.00 PM
	Ord. 5.30 PM
	G.P.O.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, and United Kingdom	Parcels 3.00 PM
	Reg. 5.00 PM
	Ord. 7.00 PM
SATURDAY	
Shanghai and Parcels only for Tientsin	Sat. 13th 9.00 AM
Shanghai and parcels only for Tientsin	12.30 PM

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